The Mining Journal

LONDON, AUGUST 1, 1958

Vol. 251. No. 6415. Price Ninepence

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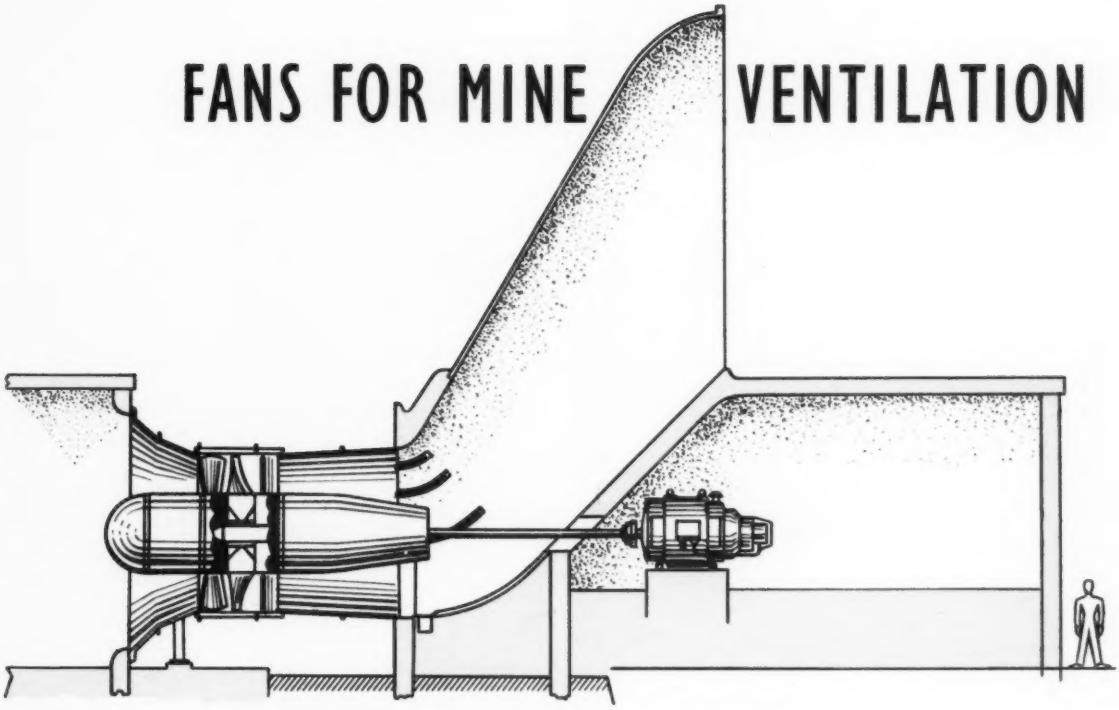

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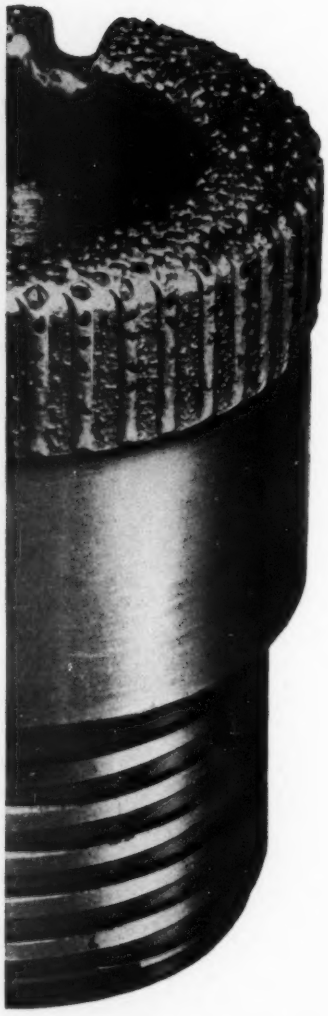

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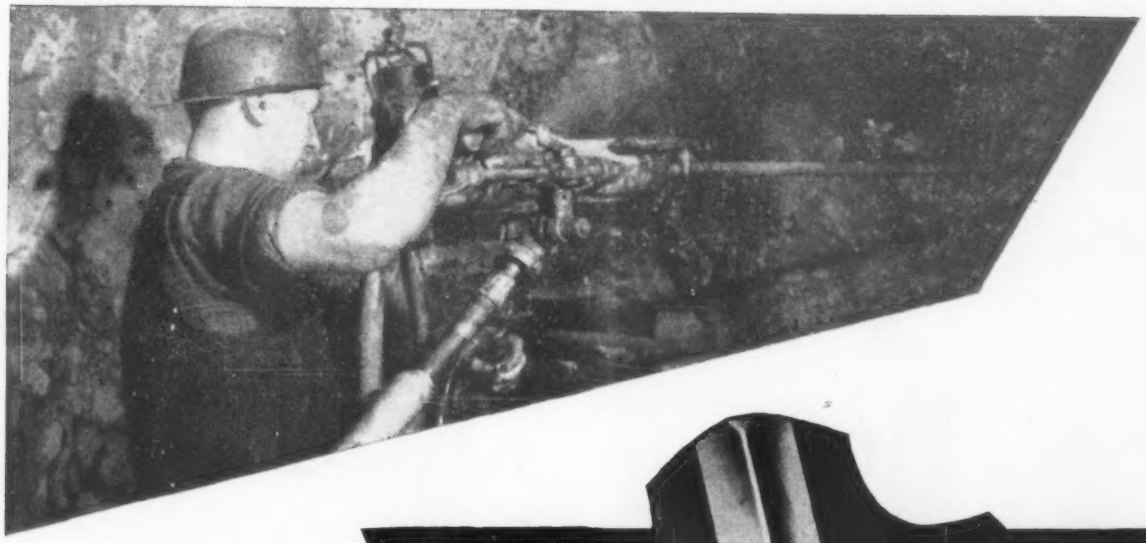

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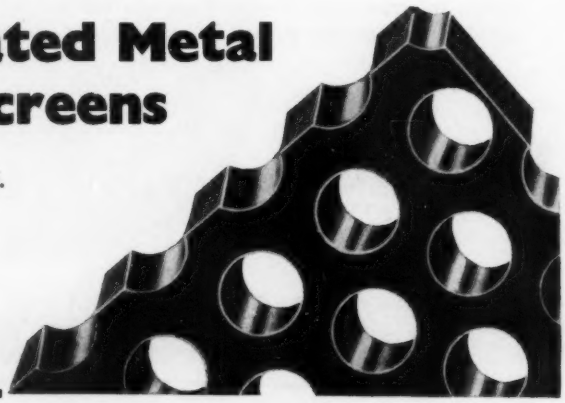

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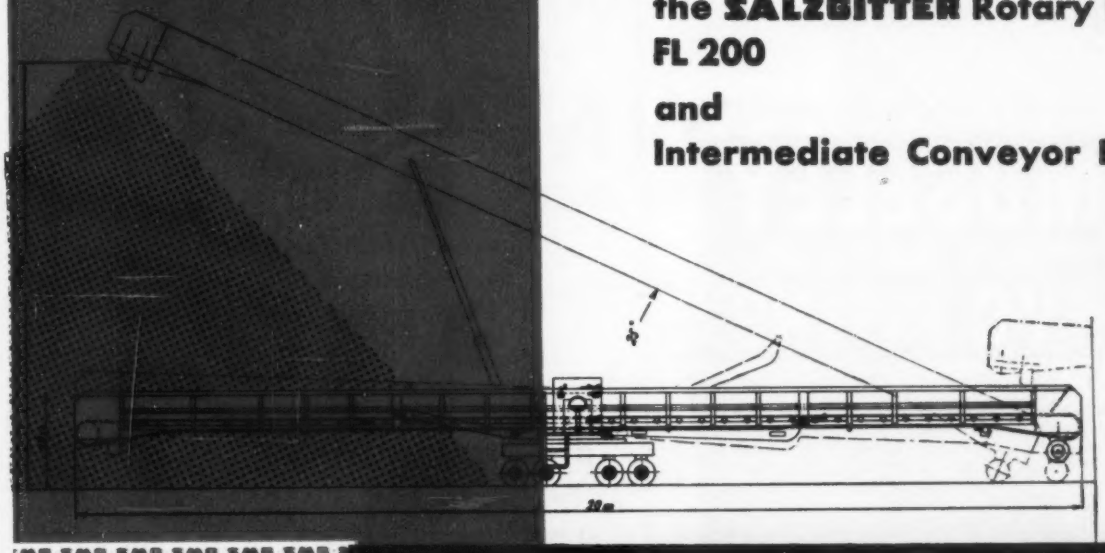

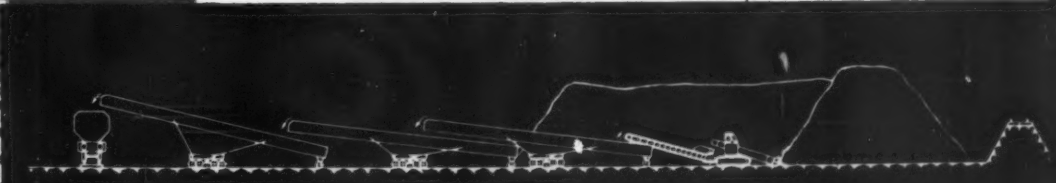

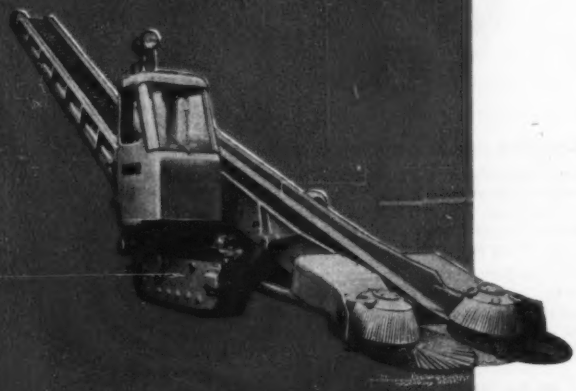

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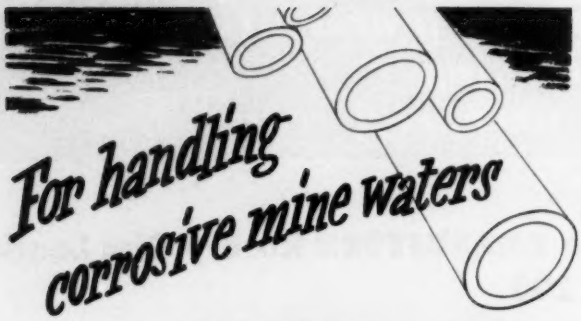

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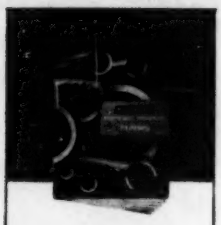

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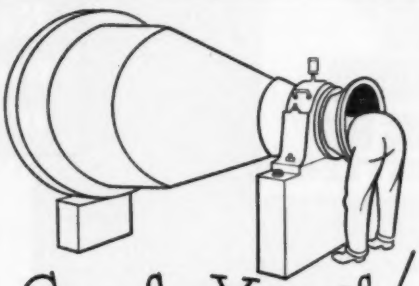

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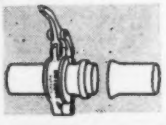

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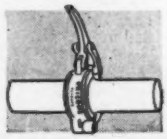
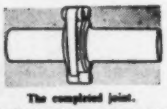


Pipe ends joined ready for locking.



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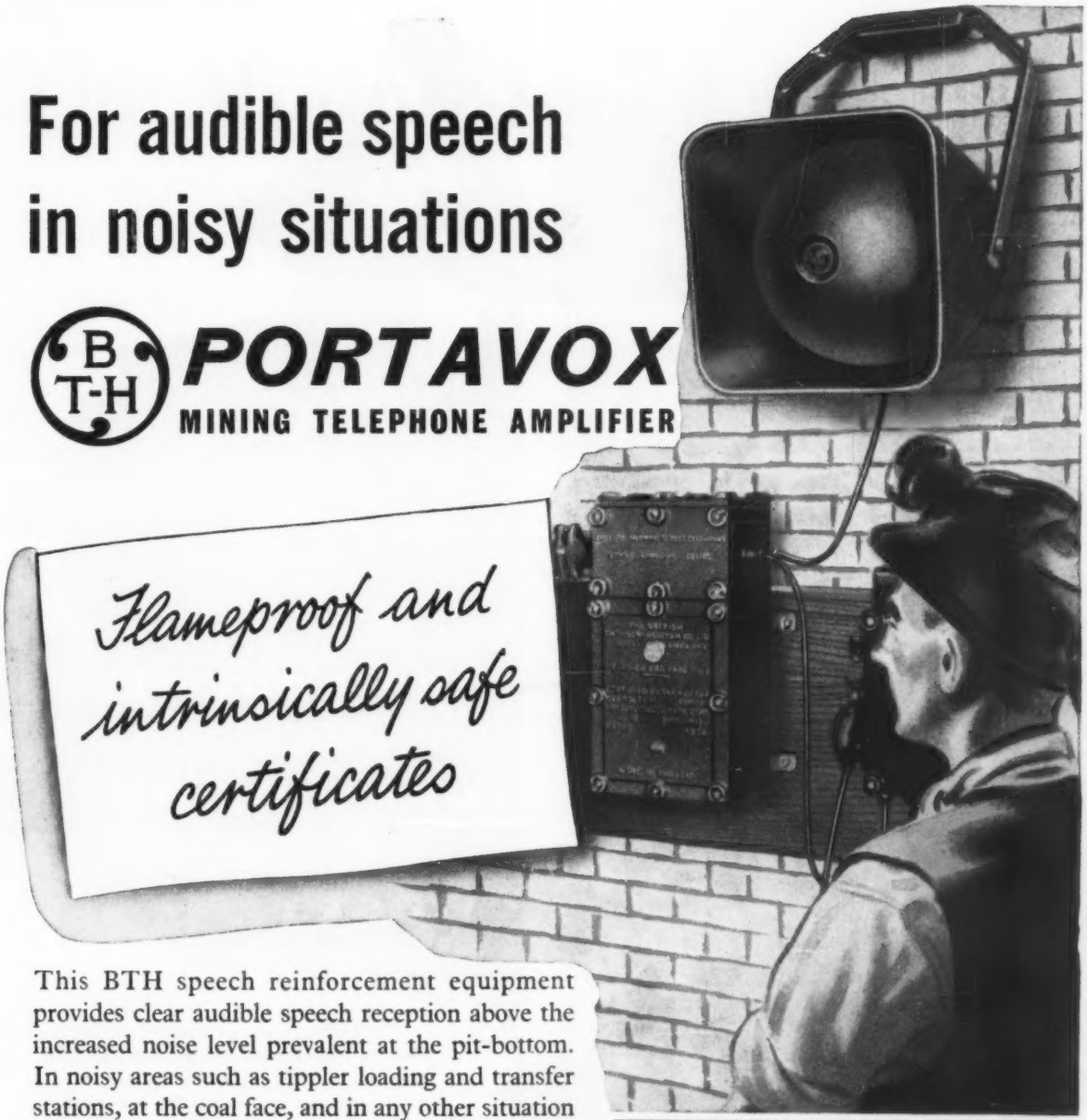

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The Mining Journal

London, August 1, 1958

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Vol. 251 **No. 6415**

Established 1835

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Published each Friday by

THE MINING JOURNAL LTD.

Directors
E. Baliol Scott (*Chairman*)
U. Baliol Scott (*Managing*)
G. A. Baliol Scott
R. A. Ellefsen

15 WILSON STREET, LONDON, E.C.2

Telegraphic Tutwork London
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Annual Subscription £3 **Single copy ninepence**

The Economics of Copperbelt Labour Relations

FOR some months past on the Copperbelt labour affairs have been quiescent — even tranquil. There are, perhaps, two reasons—one, reaction from the tribulations that have beset the industry's labour relations since the war; the other, the fact that in the past year or so attention has been riveted on the price of copper and the threat to the prosperity of the Federation that its precipitate fall has brought with it. In the late spring and early summer labour affairs have again come to the fore, and they have been brought there by the very circumstance that had earlier pushed them into the background—the price of the metal.

For the low price of copper has forced the industry to consider what it has long known about but previously could afford to ignore —restrictive and other inefficient practices in the copper mines. Negotiations on the copper companies' proposals for effecting working economies were prolonged and at one time seemed absolutely doomed. But agreement was finally reached to take effect from May 3. Under this agreement the companies undertook not to employ " non-working " artisans but secured the rights and duties of chargehands in general; they safeguarded their right to employ contractors, specialists and suppliers; and they obtained agreement on the demarcation lines between artisans and artisans, and between artisans and non-artisans, so as to effect a more advantageous use of the labour force and to eradicate a number of tiresome restrictive practices.

The companies made it clear that they were not trying to effect economies in order to overcome temporary difficulties raised by the low price of copper, but that they were seeking permanent changes which would make the copper mines more ready to meet the competition that looms up in the years to come. Nevertheless, there is nothing like the cool draught of recession to calm hotheads and the lower price of copper has helped to make the European Union take a more reasonable view of the copper industry's affairs.

In fact even when the negotiations were afoot the mine manager of Nkana was telling the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy that the Northern Rhodesian mines were 10 years behind in mechanization and that Nkana had only " touched the fringe of automation ". The word automation must strike chill to a union that has feathered its nest with restrictive practices, and the plain fact is that unless the European Union had come to terms on the ending of the more stupid restrictions the pace of mechanization could only have been hastened forward.

As a second step in tidying up affairs on the labour front the copper companies have taken the opportunity to reform the copper bonus system so that a single formula is now available for paying both African and European Unions and the bonus itself will be paid only at three times in the year. This will make the bonus a real bonus and not an integral part of the take-home wage packet as it had become.

That these activities have coincided with other moves on the labour front is pure chance. It is just coincidence that the Northern Rhodesian Legislature got around to discussing the Trade

Unions and Trade Disputes Bill — which gives effect to the recommendations of the Honeyman Commission's report (see *M.J.*, March 21, 1958) — at about the time that the negotiations on the economy measures were coming to a head. In the same way it was coincidence that these occurrences cropped up just when the management consultants hired to make a survey of the jobs done by members of the European Union had completed their work. For the time being, at least, the survey is confidential and as nothing has been released, nothing can be deduced as to its implications for African advancement. Even if there had been a release it is doubtful if that would have carried quite the same import as the announcement made earlier that African and European Unions had set up a liaison committee on African advancement.

That this committee was set up at all was the work of the Miners' International Federation which, having both unions in membership, wanted to avoid the embarrassment of having to conciliate the two in the event of their disagreement. This was sensible enough but the first consequence of the liaison committee was the issuing of a statement that both unions would now stick by the old principle of the rate for the job. Now until this principle was got rid of by the introduction of splitting of European jobs there was no African advancement and no prospect of any. If the principle is now to be firmly adhered to in respect of "Schedule A" jobs — those now held only by Europeans — we have unquestionably reached the limit of African advancement.

It is not difficult to find out why the African Union has changed its mind on the rate for the job. As Africans have been advanced so they have passed to the monthly pay list and to the African Staff Association. The African Union, therefore, feels that if only it could secure more advantageous terms for its members, they would not wish to transfer to the Staff Association, and so it is holding out for the most advantageous terms of the lot — complete parity with the European rate. Of course, it won't get them, but it can cause a lot of trouble in trying.

So long as the Africans who are advanced are advanced to genuinely supervisory positions, it is reasonable to expect them to go to the Staff Association which caters for them. There can be no going back on recognition for the African Staff Association.

But at the same time one must realize how galling it is for the African Union if it is to lose all those who are advanced. One must realize, too, that unless the European Union can retain a certain number of its more able members, it is unlikely ever to be a really effective and stable union. It is, in fact, in the companies' interests that the European Union should have a fairly intelligent upper crust to provide the leadership, and they ought to be devising ways of providing advancement to jobs that do not come under any category of supervisory and which, therefore, would permit the miner to get the higher rate but to stay in the European Union. In those circumstances it might be possible to get the African Union to withdraw its stupid and suicidal insistence on the rate for the job. The African Union has got itself into an impossible position; but it would be statesmanlike of the companies to sympathize with the difficulties that have led it there, and to try and lend a helping hand to get it out. The helping hand might not be spurned.

These disappointing — and rather sad — circumstances have not been assisted by the *affaire* Lewis. Mr. Albert Lewis, a member of the T.U.C. Commonwealth Section, having been appointed general secretary to the European Union has been refused a residence permit by the Federal Government. No official reason has been given but it has been assiduously leaked that he has had Communist connections. One can say with some confidence that the Federal Government is probably wrong. If Sir Vincent Tewson says that Mr. Lewis is not, and has not been, a Communist that should be conclusive enough. The grapevine in British trade union circles is a good deal better than many countries' MI5. There is almost certainly no Communist or fellow-traveller in a position of importance in the trade union movement in Britain who is not known about in the T.U.C. The T.U.C. might not be able to shift him, but it won't be ignorant of him.

Probably the importance of this affair is more constitutional than industrial. The T.U.C. is angry and will not let the Labour Party forget the incident when the Federation next seeks Dominion status — especially if Labour is then in power. Equally, in the Federation there is resentment that the T.U.C. should interfere in a matter that is clearly within the Federal Government's province.

But it has its industrial side. Plainly there is no conclusive evidence against Mr. Lewis or it could be published and that would have been the end of the matter. One begins to wonder how small Mr. Lewis's indiscretion has been? For after all, one would not expect the European Union to be particularly open to Communist subversion. The African Union, yes, but not the European. How far, one wonders, has the Federal Government been influenced by the formation of that unhappy liaison committee?

GUIDE TO THE CANADIAN MARKET

The report of the Dollar Exports Council Delegation which visited Canada in April and May this year has been described as a guide to a market with vast potentialities and offering great rewards — but only to the tough, the enterprising and the patient.

As Sir William Rootes, chairman of the Dollar Exports Council and leader of the trade delegation, himself points out, the report contains a number of statements and recommendations with which progressive exporters are already familiar. A truism, however, becomes no less true or important because of repetition. The necessity for aggressive salesmanship, comprehensive service, advertising and sales promotion on an adequate scale, can scarcely be too frequently stressed.

Particularly valuable are the appendices summarizing developments in the various provinces as potential openings for British exporters and investors.

It is perhaps not widely recognized in Britain that the Atlantic provinces are rapidly developing their mineral resources. Apart from the iron ore developments in Labrador, there are also considerable deposits of lead, zinc, copper, silver and manganese. A British group is exploring the untapped mineral resources of Newfoundland and Labrador. American and Canadian interests have spent about $12,000,000 on building a plant for the production of lead and zinc in New Brunswick. Reserves of 128,000,000 tons have already been proved and there are undoubtedly opportunities for expansion as soon as the international metal situation improves. The manganese in the area is, for the first time in history, being used in Canada in steel production. There are also indications that molybdenum exists in the area. Indeed, capital is needed in the Atlantic provinces for the development of the mineral resources and British participation would be warmly welcomed.

In Quebec the development of minerals has been spectacular, but vast untapped potential reserves remain. Some substantial investment in the province, estimated since the war at $17,000,000,000, mostly from the U.S., has already taken place, but opportunities for British investment still exist.

Ontario, the "workshop of Canada", with a population of

over 5,600,000 people, provides excellent prospects for expanding British trade. The effects of the decline in general activity have been felt both in the manufacturing centres and in the mines producing base metals, but there is still a huge demand in the provinces for imports of capital goods.

In Manitoba the most important development is, of course, Inco's new mining operation at Thompson, which is expected to become the world's second largest producer of nickel. The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board also has a substantial programme. In the south of the province new thermal stations under construction will increase capacity by 264,000 kW. In the north, as an adjunct to Inco's project, a hydro-electric scheme is being developed and, initially, four units of 42,000 h.p. each are to be installed. British manufacturers are supplying some of the major equipment for the new developments and are given every opportunity to submit tenders.

In Saskatchewan the value of uranium production in 1957 was estimated to be $39,000,000 — a rise of 44 per cent over 1956 — and a further increase is expected in 1958. Exploration for minerals is still very active; particularly for nickel, copper, lead and zinc. The number of claims filed in 1957 was a record. Saskatchewan has the largest known potash reserve in the world. Two $20,000,000 plants are being constructed — one will begin production before the end of 1958, and the second at the beginning of 1960. These two plants are expected to produce about $25,000,000 of potash annually, and in the next few years a total of five plants is expected to be in production. The Provincial Government is active in promoting imports from Britain because of its desire to preserve Britain as a market for the Province's wheat and cereals.

In addition to oil and natural gas, Alberta has enormous reserves of coal, predominantly bituminous, amounting to some 48,000,000,000 s.tons. While this once flourishing industry is now in a depressed condition, owing to the development of the local oil and natural gas resources, there is likely to be an increasing outlet for Alberta coal in the generation of electrical energy.

Last year, the economy of British Columbia was particularly affected by the reduced demand for forest and mining products. But despite this temporary setback, there is plenty of evidence of plans for longer-term expansion, in which British firms are playing a not inconspicuous part. Investigation continues into the economics of steel production based on local iron ores, most of which are exported.

Geological indications are that the North-West Territories have potential mineral wealth which may eventually exceed in variety and abundance that of all the other parts of Canada.

INDIA'S NEW MINERAL LAWS

The Mines and Minerals (Regulations and Development) Act, which provides for regulation and development of minerals other than petroleum, has come into force in India. It empowers the Government of India to undertake prospecting and mining operations in any land or in respect of any mineral which is the property of the State.

The Act also prescribes the maximum limit for prospecting licences for any mineral or group of minerals at 50 sq. miles in any one State and a limit of mining lease at 10 sq. miles.

Under the Act, the Government of India can alter, from time to time, the rates of royalty. There is also provision for the recovery of royalty, dead rent, etc., due to State Governments.

The State Governments have been permitted, under the Act, to frame rules for minor minerals. All mining leases, except that of coal, granted before October 25, 1949, will be brought into conformity with the provisions of the Act.

New regulations, known as the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules of 1958, have been promulgated under the Act. They supersede the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules of 1955 and are now in force.

Under the revised rules, some of the forms of notices and returns required to be submitted by mineowners, agents or managers of mines, have undergone some changes so as to conform to the recommendations made by the Working Group set up by the Government of India for evolving a system of obtaining statistical information.

It will no longer be necessary to submit quarterly returns required under the old rules. Only annual and monthly returns are expected to be submitted by mineowners.

It has now been provided that every owner, agent or manager of a mine should permit students of mining and geological institutions to acquire practical training, and mineowners are required to provide necessary facilities for the training of such students.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

The working of the Kolar Gold Mining undertaking by the Government of Mysore for the year ended March 31, 1958, shows a profit of Rs.1,940,000. The gross receipts were Rs.47,500,000 and working expenses were Rs.41,600,000; after providing for various payments on depreciation, interest charges, royalty, etc., the net profit worked out to be Rs.1,940,000.

The receipts from gold sales have been substantially less than those for the year 1956-57—Rs.47,400,000 against Rs.52,000,000. It is stated that though there was an increase of nearly 26,000 tons in the ore milled, the average extraction per ton of ore registered a fall. The gold extracted during the year was 163,123 oz. as compared to 183,000 oz. extracted during 1956-57. Notwithstanding the increase in the ore milled, the working expenses came down from Rs.44,300,000 to Rs.41,600,000. A sum of Rs.1,400,000 has been spent on development work so far, as against the sum of Rs.9,500,000 set apart for six development schemes during the second Five-Year Plan period.

CHINA'S COAL PLANS

According to reports from Peking, the Chinese coal industry is growing apace and if output is maintained at the current rate it is forecast that production in 1958 will be in excess of 200,000,000 tons. Large sums have been spent since the Communist regime came into being and with help from other Communist countries China has started an intensive drive towards fuller mechanization of her collieries. If this large-scale reorganization progresses according to plan it is expected that China will be producing almost 300,000,000 tons of coal a year by 1962.

Perhaps fired by a spirit of comradely rivalry Soviet Russia is reportedly planning to reach a yearly coal production target of 1,000,000,000 tons within the next ten years. If one considers the phenomenal rise in output over the past few years—290,000,000 tonnes in 1951, 483,000,000 tonnes in 1957—the prospects of reaching this staggering production level do not seem quite so remote as at first sight. Apart from opening many new mines the increase is to be largely effected by intensive automation at all existing collieries producing about 1,000 tons per day. The aim is to raise the individual outputs of these mines up to 15,000 - 20,000 tons per day.

Research on Uranium Recovery

INVESTIGATIONS of importance to the mining and metal industries are reported in *Chemistry Research, 1957*, which reviews the work of the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

During the year, the Atomic Energy Authority asked that the programme carried out for it on the extraction of radioactive elements from minerals and ores should be extended. The Authority accordingly agreed to enlarge the Radiochemical Building and increase the number of staff engaged on its behalf.

Uranium

As in previous years, the main concern of the Radiochemical Group has been the study of the extraction and recovery of uranium and thorium from minerals and ores. Work has been carried out on the processing of ores from specified deposits and further progress has been made in the development of new recovery processes such as resin-in-pulp, solvent extraction, and adsorption on a modified cellulose.

Leaching and recovery methods for the extraction of uranium have been studied using samples of ores from Northern Rhodesia, Portugal, Australia and South Africa. A cascade leaching circuit capable of leaching up to 1,000 lb. of ore per day has been installed, and has proved to be of considerable use in simulating actual plant conditions. Much of the work has been directed towards designing a chemical flowsheet for a uranium extraction plant for treatment of ore from an Australian deposit.

During the year the evaluation of new ion-exchange resins for uranium recovery continued. A study of the mechanism of silica adsorption from acid solutions and the effect of silica poisoning of ion-exchange resins on uranium recovery has been initiated. Some study has also been made of resin poisoning resulting from the presence of molybdenum in certain uranium leach liquors.

Work on an apparatus for the recovery of uranium, in which sheets of anion-exchange membrane supported in frames hanging from a moving belt were passed slowly through a bath of uranium-bearing pulp moving countercurrently, has been abandoned in favour of an alternative method in which sheets of membrane are fixed in a number of small tanks through which the pulp is allowed to flow. The tanks have been designed so as to permit the pulp to be maintained in suspension by the use of air agitation. It will be possible to operate a simulated countercurrent system. The apparatus at present being developed has the advantage that it entails no movement of the resin and can be operated at very high pulp densities.

During the past year attempts have been made to use ion-exchange membrane cells for the transport of uranium from actual sulphate leach solutions. Initially, satisfactory transport of uranium occurred but the rate fell off markedly with time of operation. This was found to be due to the adsorption of silica on the membrane, possibly as a sulphate complex. The most effective, but not altogether satisfactory, method of regeneration has been electrode reversal. It is noteworthy that transport of ferric iron and manganese also occurred and that in the absence of silica the transport of iron, manganese and uranium reached an equilibrium value dependent upon the affinity of the resin for these elements and on their concentration in solution.

Work on the solvent extraction of uranium from sulphate solutions using kerosene solutions of both alkyl and aryl phosphates has continued. As mentioned in *Chemistry Research, 1956*, uranium is extracted faster than ferric iron and hence there is considerable advantage to be gained from using short contact times. Nevertheless, more recent work has shown that with leach liquors high in ferric iron it is impossible to extract 99 per cent of the uranium without co-extracting at least 20 per cent of the ferric iron present. Attempts to strip the iron selectively from the loaded solvent using various concentrations of hydrochloric and of nitric acid were not promising. Ferrous iron is not extracted by any of the materials studied and previous reduction of the ferric iron by the addition of iron filings to the acid liquor largely overcame the trouble otherwise experienced. However, with phosphate-bearing leach liquors, the reduction process can lead to the precipitation, probably as uranous phosphate, of as much as 3 per cent of the uranium. Of the many phosphates tested the most successful were monododecyl dihydrogen phosphate, di-(2-ethylhexyl) hydrogen phosphate and di-(*p-tert.* octylphenyl) hydrogen phosphate.

During the year attention was switched to extraction of uranium from sulphate liquors using kerosene solutions of various secondary and tertiary amines of high molecular weight. This type of extractant has an advantage over the phosphate esters in that preliminary reduction of the ferric iron is not necessary. A disadvantage not encountered with phosphate esters is that amine-kerosene solvents frequently require the addition of a third substance such as a high molecular weight alcohol to prevent third phase formation and to improve solvent extraction generally. The progress of this work has been hindered by the scarcity of suitable amines commercially available in the United Kingdom.

The development of a continuous counter-current system using a multi-stage mixer-settler apparatus is in progress.

Thorium

Work has been carried out on the possibility of recovering thorium from sulphuric acid monazite leach liquors by selective oxalate precipitation. Bench-scale experiments have resulted in a method giving a 90-95 per cent recovery and a product containing virtually no phosphate and a thorium/rare earth weight ratio of 5 : 1. A flow sheet has been prepared.

In collaboration with a commercial company an ion-exchange phosphorylated cellulose able to absorb certain metal ions from strongly acid solution has been developed and has been successfully used for the recovery of thorium from sulphate solutions of monazite.

Work on the recovery of gold from cyanide solutions has continued, but the emphasis during the past year has been on obtaining a theoretical interpretation of previous observations. This study has been greatly facilitated by a rapid method for the determination of selectivity coefficients for strong base resins using radioactive AuCN as a tracer.

Until recently the method used in the Chemical Research Laboratory for the determination of thorium in minerals and ores was a chromatographic separation followed by precipitation as oxalate and ignition to the oxide. With samples of low thorium and high zirconium contents a double-column procedure was required. During the year much more rapid methods have been developed. The

lengthy precipitation stage was avoided by employing either an EDTA titration using alizarin red S as indicator or a colorimetric determination with thorin using mesotartaric acid as a masking agent for zirconium.

A method is being developed in which the thorium is extracted from nitric acid solution by an organic solvent. Its applicability to other types of ore is now being studied.

Geochemical Prospecting and Radio-Assay

A rapid field method for the estimation of uranium in river water has been developed. The reagent, dibenzoylmethane, is added to the water as a solution in aqueous pyridine containing EDTA. The resulting complex is extracted in carbon tetrachloride and the colour compared with a set of standards.

A method has also been developed for the estimation of traces of lead and zinc in river water, which requires only very simple apparatus and may be operated in the field by non-scientific persons.

A considerable improvement in the form of standardized ore mixtures available for use in the radiometric assay of uranium and thorium ores in the field has been achieved by incorporating the powdered ore in plastics mouldings. The new technique affords standard samples which are advantageous from many points of view including convenience and cleanliness in handling, avoidance of close grinding tolerances in preparation, settling of the filling level in holders, gravitational segregation, moisture uptake, loss of radon, and elimination of the effect of sample-holder wall-thickness variation.

Recovery of Germanium

A previously reported study of the recovery of germanium from a synthetic ammoniacal liquor by co-precipitation with metal sulphides and/or hydroxides has been extended to some samples of liquors from gas-works. The concentration of the element in the liquor is only some 2-3 p.p.m., but the large volumes of liquor produced annually could yield several tons of germanium, if recovered. With the synthetic liquor, which contained no organic matter but was rich in sulphide, addition of zinc sulphate gave the best recovery of germanium.

Installing and Operating Two-stage Rotary Screw Compressors

THE screw-type compressor is built on the principle of an invention made in 1934 by the Swedish professor, A. Lysholm, and during the last ten years, development on this type of machine has been carried out by Svenska Rotormaskiner A.B. Considerable work has been devoted to investigating the most suitable rotor profile which is the most important factor affecting the output and reliability of the screw compressor.

The rotor profiles mainly consist of circular arcs, an advantage from a mechanical as well as manufacturing point of view. For economic operation, clearances are of great importance and there are thin sealing strips on the periphery and end faces of the rotors. With these sealing strips it is possible to run the compressor with small clearances without jeopardizing the mechanical operation and reliability. The screw compressor is suitable for low as well as high pressures and can be constructed as a multiple-stage unit with cooling between stages.

Method of Operation

The screw compressor has two rotors, the male having four lobes and the female six. The male rotor absorbs practically all the power required by the compressor, the female acting mainly as a slide valve and absorbing very little power. The rotors never touch each other or the casing, the clearance being fixed by the bearings and gears on the shaft journals. There is, therefore, no friction between the rotors and they require no lubrication, thus ensuring a completely oil-free air or gas supply.

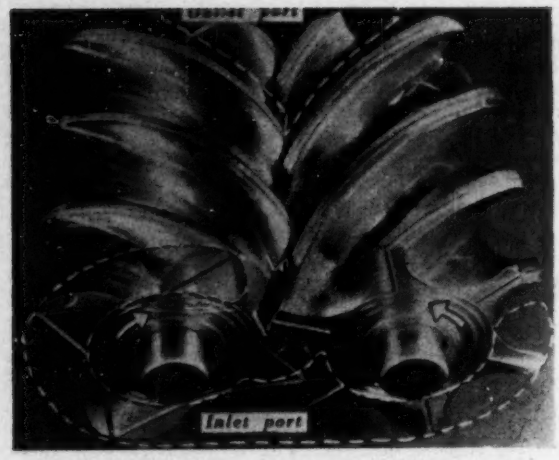
The following characteristic features of the screw compressor can be emphasized:

(a) In comparison with the piston-type compressor, the screw machine requires considerably less floor space and smaller foundations;
(b) As there is no lubricant in the compression chamber of the screw compressor it delivers oil-free air. It can, therefore, be used for applications where oil-free air or gas is essential;
(c) As there are no metallic contacts in the screw compressor, the bearings and timing gears are the only parts which are subject to wear, whereas in a piston-type machine the valves, cylinders, pistons, and in a rotary vane machine the vanes, are all liable to wear. Overhauls are, therefore, infrequent and servicing is not necessary between these overhauls;
(d) It follows from the above that the screw machine is not sensitive to impure air to the same degree as a piston-type or a rotary vane-type compressor. That also applies to a turbo compressor where impure air will leave deposits on the blades;
(e) Due to the high speed (3,000 r.p.m. on a 50-cycle supply or 3,600 r.p.m. on a 60-cycle supply) the cost of the electric motor becomes lower and it has a high efficiency (95 per cent or more). The power factor of an induction-type motor at this speed is very high (about 0.92). Also synchronous-type motors can be used;
(f) As with piston-type compressors, but contrary to most turbo-type machines, the cooling water consumption is low and it is possible to recover the compression heat to a large extent for heating purposes.

Installation at the Kiruna Mine

A screw compressor installation at Kiruna, Sweden, where Atlas Copco has installed two identical two-stage screw compressors for delivering compressed air for use in the iron ore mines, shows a capacity, free air delivery, of 5,500 c.f.m. each and a maximum working pressure of 120 lb./sq. in.

Each compressor is provided with a separate, electric motor driven, lubricating oil pump and the main drive is by a short circuit induction motor started direct on line. Each screw compressor incorporates separate low-



A pair of rotors with inlet and discharge ports drawn by dotted line

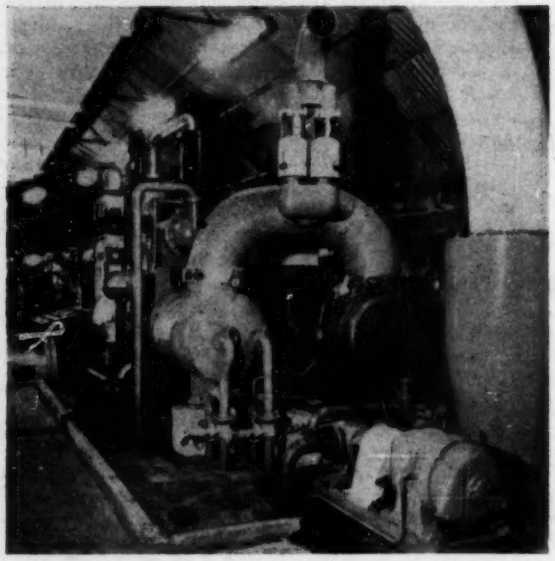
pressure and high-pressure stages, coupled to a common motor with shaft extensions at each end. The rotors are internally cooled by means of lubricating oil, whereas the compressor casing is water-jacketed.

In the compressor house there are, in addition to the screw compressors, twelve skid-mounted piston-type machines, each with a capacity of 730 c.f.m. The compressor plant is housed in the rock and the two screw compressors are placed in a longitudinal direction.

The intake air is taken through inlet pipes to the low-pressure stage. It then passes through an intercooler which is located at the side of the compressor and thence to the high-pressure stage and an aftercooler. The cooling water is obtained from a cooling tower located 50 ft. above the compressor house. Some mine water is supplied to the plant and this is taken through the last element of the aftercooler.

The compressor is arranged for single-step unloading, i.e., the compressor can operate either on full load or no load. The unloading takes place by opening the discharge to atmosphere and simultaneously choking the inlet pipe. When unloaded the compressor operates between pressure limits of about 1.4 and 14 lb./sq. in. abs.

Compressor plant at Kiruna. The screw compressor is in front



For a machine of this size certain protection devices are required which will stop the machine should a fault occur anywhere in the plant. At the Kiruna Mine, equipment is incorporated to protect the plant.

Operating Experience

Since the compressors have been in operation they have worked alternately on two and three shifts. Immediately after installation the air demand required only one of the screw compressors to be in operation. From January, 1957, until May, 1958, the running time for one of the compressors was 5,300 hrs. of which 4,700 hrs. was on load. For the other machine the figures are 4,600 hrs. running of which 4,200 hrs. was at full load. The compressors operate at a delivery pressure of between 105 and 115 lb./sq. in. The intake pressure is normally 13.7 lb./sq. in abs. as the compressor plant is located 2,000 ft. above sea level.

The speed of this screw compressor is considerably higher than that of a piston-type machine but lower than that of a turbo compressor. It may be thought that this high speed involves a risk of damaging the compressor through mishandling but it has been proved that the machine required little supervision and that it is mechanically robust.

Testing of Screw Compressors

The screw compressor unit, which has undergone considerable development since its first introduction, is now quite satisfactory for many applications, but for special operating conditions considerable development remains necessary. In order to cover the needs of equipment for experimental purposes and for final testing before delivery, Atlas Copco have added to their existing testing facilities, a special test room for the large screw compressors. The plant consists of an A.C. motor which drives a D.C. generator and this in its turn supplies current to a D.C. motor which, through a gearbox, drives the screw compressor. The output of the D.C. motor is 2,000 h.p. and by using this type of electrical equipment, testing is possible at various speeds.

The compressor test rig is arranged for closed circuit operation, the low-pressure and high-pressure stages being tested independently. From the compressor the air passes through a choke valve which sets the testing pressure after which it passes through a cooler and measuring pipe and thence back to the compressor inlet. The closed circuit allows the compressor to be run at different pressure levels and by charging the system from another compressed air source the compressor can be run at increased pressures, with the result that the high-pressure stage can be run under its correct operating conditions. Furthermore, there is a small vacuum pump in the plant so that the whole system can be put under negative pressure. The closed circuit also allows the compressor to be operated quite simply with other gases.

The motor output of 2,000 h.p. permits all the screw compressors, which are now being manufactured by Atlas Copco, to be tested under correct operating conditions. The present series of screw compressors of the two-stage type have capacities of 5,500, 8,000 and 16,000 c.f.m. when driven by 3,000 r.p.m. motors and 6,700, 10,000 and 19,500 c.f.m. when driven by 3,600 r.p.m. motors, all the above figures being based on a working pressure of 120 lb./sq. in.

Mining Legislation in Asia and the Far East—II.

Supervision of Mining Operations

GENERALLY, there is close government supervision of operations conducted under licences, leases and concessions. Usually, operations can begin only after plans have been approved and regular inspections are made thereafter. Mining- and petroleum-right holders have to submit reports which supply the government mining authorities with information on compliance with conditions and regulations and on the discovery of mineral resources and the stage of development.

In some cases, certain information is kept confidential by the government to protect the interests of operators.

Government authorities are empowered to issue and enforce directions to individual operators in respect of safety and the efficient and proper utilisation of mineral deposits. These directions are enforced by such measures as suspension of operations, penalties and cancellation of the mining or petroleum right.

The ECAFE Countries

Burma. In the survey no special emphasis is placed on the supervision of mining operations in Burma.

Ceylon. In Ceylon, the Mines and Machinery Ordinance and the rules framed thereunder empower the Inspector of Mines on behalf of the Government to inspect all mines and working places.

Provision exists for the prohibition of work in any mine or working place considered unsafe for workmen.

China. The holder of a mining right in China may be called upon at any time to submit for examination his work projects and a report on his mining activities and he may, thereafter, be asked to make any alterations deemed necessary. Yearly reports are also required and qualified technicians must be employed. In certain mining regions there are supervisors who keep mining operations under observance, and the provincial authorities are also required to complete annual statistics covering the mining areas, the quantity of production and the amount of mining tax received. When the operation of a mining right is considered detrimental to public welfare or unsafe, the holder may be asked to take preventive measures or suspend work.

Hong Kong. Government supervision is exercised through various officers, including a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Mines, Mines Engineers, and Mines Inspectors. A mines officer may inspect and call for information regarding prospecting or mining and may order suspension of work until safety measures are employed. Accidents must be reported to the Commissioner and the police and an inquiry may be held. The Governor in Council may also make regulations regarding the safety, welfare, health and housing conditions of employees.

India. Mines have to be worked in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Mines Act 1952, and all facilities for the comfort, health and safety of employees must be made. Mines are inspected by Inspectors of Mines appointed by the government, who must treat all reports as confidential unless disclosure is considered by the Chief Inspector as necessary to ensure the health, safety or welfare of the employees. (See also page 121).

Indonesia. In Indonesia a concession must be forfeited if the concessionaire delays or neglects to fulfil the conditions of the concession or if he fails to carry out instructions given by the competent authorities relating to his operations.

Japan. In Japan, too, a mining lease may be cancelled when mining is not conducted in accordance with the safety regulations provided under the law.

Korea (Southern). Under a special presidential ordinance, every mining-right holder must submit a production report which must include an underground survey map of the mine. The appropriate ministry can grant funds to encourage mining-right holders whose production reports show progress.

Laos. No mention is made in the report as to government supervision.

Malaya. The lessee of a mining lease is required to make reasonable facilities available to government officers who are empowered to have access to the land at all reasonable times.

Pakistan. Any area within a lease required for public purposes may be excluded from the lease at any time and persons authorised by the licensing authority may enter into the mining area to inspect wells, plants, appliances ; weighing or measuring appliances ; inspect accounts or execute any authorised works. Special provisions are also made in respect of arrears of rents or royalties or in the event of war or national emergency.

Philippines. The Bureau of Mines is responsible for keeping records, developing the mining industry and conducting studies of mining practices and matters relating to the protection of life and property. The bureau has been instrumental in establishing safety regulations and publishing a mine safety bulletin. It may perform any work for private parties for a fee and its officers and employees have police authority over mineral lands and the power to execute its decisions relating thereto.

Sarawak. Every lessee of mining land upon which more than twenty persons are employed must notify the Chief Inspector of the name and address of the manager of such a mine. A report on mining conduct and practice must also be submitted and any suggested alterations by the Chief Inspector adhered to. There are special regulations regarding the storage of explosives, etc., the reporting of accidents, the digging of shafts or pits, the use of hydraulic machinery, etc. The Director of Mines is authorised to consider claims for damages or injury during mining operations and order the payment of compensation. Appeals against his decision go to the Governor whose decision is final.

Thailand and Viet-Nam (Southern). No mention is made in the survey of supervision of mining operations in these two countries.

Countries Outside ECAFE

Those countries covered by this section of the United Nations survey include the Belgian Congo, Egypt, Victoria (Australia), Manitoba (Canada), Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Turkey, in some of which countries a good deal of government control and supervision operates.

Under the laws of most countries in this section the appropriate government authorities are given supervisory and enforcement power to ensure compliance with regulations, approved plans of work, etc. Concessionaires are obliged to make regular reports, to disclose plans of operations fully, and to facilitate inspection.

The Belgian Congo. In addition to the usual provision for supervision of operations, the Belgian Congo law provides for a great measure of government control over the management of mining companies. The government is also

empowered to regulate production under mining concessions.

Egypt. Concessionaires may be ordered to increase production and mines may be requisitioned in national emergencies.

Australia. In Australia, legislation vests extensive powers of control over the production and distribution of coal in a Joint Coal Board created under the Coal Industry Act of 1946.

The relevant provisions of the laws of Mexico and Manitoba (Canada) are considered by the survey to be broadly representative of the general control and supervision arrangements in other countries and these are summarised as follows :

Manitoba (*Canada*). Plans showing workings of mines are required annually by the government but these are kept confidential. Plans and sections of the workings, if required, must also be shown on inspections, showing working progress. Statistical reports must also be submitted each year containing information on the number and wages of employees, and the quantities of minerals dressed, sold, treated or used.

Inspection ensures that all official rules are being carried out and the inspector gives notice in writing about any dangerous or defective matter which calls for remedying. Work can be stopped immediately in any portion of a mine considered unsafe or precautions can be ordered to be taken. The inspector can also exercise such other powers as he may deem necessary for ensuring the health and safety of miners and all other persons employed in and about mines, smelters, metallurgical and mining works.

Mexico. With a view to ensuring strict compliance with the provisions of the Mexican mining law, its regulations, and the Mining Police and Safety Regulations, the Ministry of National Economy authorises inspections as often as considered advisable. Inspections are also made, on request, to avoid invasion or encroachment on other properties. Work can be suspended when the lives of workers are endangered or public welfare is at stake.

Reports must be submitted annually by exploitation concessionaires and these must state the class of work done, progress, and quantity of ore extracted. They must also include plans of the workings. Concessionaires are bound to reply to questionnaires submitted by the Ministry of National Economy requesting statistical data.

Tractor Haulage Increases Mining Efficiency

A NEW mining development that is paying dividends in increased productivity and reduced operating costs is the introduction of underground haulage by tractor. An excellent example of this is provided by J. C. Staton and Co. Ltd.'s gypsum mine at Fauld, Staffordshire, where tractor-trailer haulage is a key part of a current modernization programme.

Fauld Mine has been in existence for nearly 200 years and is a confusing labyrinth of tunnels and caves running miles underground. From a concrete portal let into a hillside, a straight haulage road has now been driven for 1¼ miles through the old workings to within easy reach of the current faces. The tunnel is lined by steel girders and mesh, behind which is packed rock.

Endless rope haulage conveys the mine's 3,000 tons a week output to the crushing plants at the surface in metal railway wagons. At the working face, the old hand-got method of mining has been replaced by a fully mechanized system. A single day shift is worked, shot firing being undertaken by night, holes being drilled for the charges by Atlas Copco machines.

The displaced rock is removed from the face in four seven-ton Fauld designed tip-up trailers. These are mechanically filled by Eimco 621 electrically-operated loaders and are towed between the face and the railhead loading point by 40 h.p Fordson Major diesel tractors.

These rubber-tyred vehicles, modified with special filters to purify exhaust fumes, provide an ideal mobile replacement for the rail-borne diesel locomotives, which were formerly employed. Four of them cover some 25 miles a week below ground, for a consumption of a mere 5 gals. of diesel fuel. They are maintained entirely below ground in a garage provided by the lofty mine workings and so far have run virtually trouble-free. It is the management's intention to replace each tractor with a new machine every three years.

Introduction of this fully mechanized scheme has enabled Fauld Mine to reduce its labour force substantially. Output per man has increased considerably and any expansion in building would find the mine fully equipped to step up its gypsum output. The miners work in two competitive teams, with an incentive scheme applied to output.

MINING MISCELLANY

A new strike, exposing ore ranging from .2 uranium oxide up to specimens exceeding 10 per cent, has been made in Nevada, U.S.A. The strike is in the Apex mine property near Austin, and is stated by Apex Minerals Corporation officials to be the most important made yet.

★

Mexican sulphur production in 1957 amounted to approximately 1,000,000 tons. It is expected that this figure will increase to 2,000,000 tons in 1958.

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During underground drifting operations the Midland Mining Company of Billings, Montana, U.S.A., has discovered a good showing of uranium ore at its Sandra mine in the Pryor Mountain district.

★

Diamond drilling has been started at the property of Nortoba Nickel Explorations on the east shore of Lake Nipigon, in North-Western Ontario, Canada. An assay of 0.60 oz. gold per ton across a width of 5.0 ft. was returned by a sample from another mineralized area about a mile towards the west.

★

A programme of geological mapping and surface prospecting has started on the two groups held by New Delhi Mines, in the Craigmont area of British Columbia, in Canada. It is to be followed up by geophysical work. Both groups adjoin Craigmont mines. The company is also continuing with the exploration of its nickel holdings in Oregon, and with the help of Oregon's congressional representatives hopes to obtain U.S. Government aid for this scheme.

★

A site has been selected for a rated 200-tons per day beryllium mill at Colorado, U.S.A. The new mill will be located in the centre of the Estes Park Beryllium Corporation property south of the Hyatt mine.

★

The East Rand Proprietary Gold Mines at Boksburg, near Johannesburg, has announced the attainment of a world record mining depth of 11,000 ft. Refrigeration is being used to cool the mine, which at that depth has a temperature of 123 deg. F. The world's second deepest mine is the 10,500 ft. shaft at the Kolar Goldfield in India.

★

Production has started at the 3,000-ton per day asbestos operation of National Asbestos Mines at Thetford Mines, Quebec. The company is a subsidiary of National Gypsum Co., of Buffalo, and is being operated by National's wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, National Gypsum Canada Ltd. Anticipated production is 50,000 tons of asbestos fibre.

★

Western Mining Corporation is to establish an assay laboratory at Kalamunda, Western Australia, in August, as a first step in a long-term exploratory programme to prove the commercial value of local bauxite deposits. The corporation recently took out an option over 6,250 sq. miles of country from New Norcia to Bridgetown to prospect for bauxite.

Costain Mining set up a new output record for a deep opencast coal site when they produced 22,673 tons of coal from Acorn Bank, Northumberland, during the week ending July 13. This is the second time that Acorn Bank has passed the world record of 20,800 tons, as 21,010 tons were recovered at the beginning of July.

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Mufulira Copper Mines Ltd., are to import skilled South African shaft sinkers to carry out high-speed sinking of the two Prain shafts at Mufulira West, N. Rhodesia. They will include up to fifty skilled African bossboys and key operators, and about twenty-three Europeans skilled in mechanized shaft sinking. To bring the Mufulira West project into production on schedule, high-speed shaft-sinking equipment and techniques never before used in the Federation will be employed by the contractors.

★

The new D.S.I.R. laboratory, now being built at Stevenage, will be called the Warren Spring Laboratory. The name is taken from a lane that used to run across the site on which the laboratory is being built. One of the projects for Stevenage is mineral processing. Believing that long-term research and practical investigation on mineral processing can be fitted into the concept of the new station, the Department has decided to establish a unit whose main purpose will be to develop methods of extraction which can be applied to complex deposits from overseas.

★

On Monday, the Rio Tinto group showed the film, "The Big Z", to the technical Press. This film, made in colour by the Ontario Department of Mines, runs for 35 min. It tells the story of the original activities in the Algoma district of Ontario, finally describing the scientific prospecting methods employed in the discovery of the Blind River field. Subsequent scenes show the development of the Z-shaped uranium mining belt, from shaft sinkings to fully-fledged mining operations and treatment plants. It is significant of modern industrial development that care of the employee and his family has been the subject of as much thought at Blind River as has the actual mining of uranium-bearing ores.

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Practical mining demonstrations will be held in the form of competitions as part of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales in August. Because of the noise factor, particularly in connection with

Among the important export orders placed with Ruston-Bucyrus Ltd. during June, was one 110-RB Ward-Leonard electric quarry shovel for Carrieres et Fours a Chaux de la Meuse, Belgium. The machine has a working weight of 152 tons and a dipper capacity of 4½ cu. yds.

the percussive boring competition, the demonstrations are being held in the Prince of Wales Colliery about a mile away from the main festival site at Ebbw Vale. There are eight contests in the practical mining section. The programme will open with a competition on conveyor turning in which a team of four men will be required to shift a complete scraper chain conveyor, 40-yds. long with a working height of 4 ft. The adjudicators will take into account time, speed, alignment, and general efficiency. The belt conveyor turning competition will be held on similar lines but the duties of deputies test will require an oral examination and will be confined to holders of a Deputy's Certificate. An oral and practical examination will be involved in the competition for shot firing. A new competition introduced for the first time this year is percussive boring. In this contest all competitors will be required to drill a 6 ft. hole in the quarry face. Speed, alignment, and method will be taken into account by the adjudicator. The remaining competitions in this section include timbering, belt jointing, and the withdrawal, erecting, and setting of hydraulic props and patent bars. A literary section is concerned with written essays and discussions on various problems in connection with the coal mining industry. An electrical section is of wide interest in so far as technicalities and planned installations are concerned.

PERSONAL

Mr. E. H. Curry has been appointed General Sales Manager of Goodyear Pumps Ltd., one of the Holman Group of Companies of Camborne, Cornwall.

★

Mr. Rupert Neelands, head of the world-wide Cementation Group of Companies, has left for Vancouver on a visit to the group's Canadian interests. The Cementation Company has recently expanded its interests in Canada through its subsidiary, Geopresco, itself the parent-company of a group of 17 companies which operate in the geophysical prospecting field.

★

Mr. G. S. Giles has been appointed General Manager of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. L. W. Allen. Dr. W. J. de Villiers has been appointed Manager of the Rhokana Corporation Ltd., in succession to Mr. Giles.

★

Mr. Robert D. Longyear, after serving 35 years as President, has been elected Chairman of the Board of E. J. Longyear Co. and its subsidiaries. Dr. Donald M. Davidson, formerly Vice-President and Manager of the Mining Division, has been elected President.

★

Mr. A. H. Tandy, C.B.E., has been appointed head of the U.K. Delegation to the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, and British representative with the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). He succeeds Sir William Meiklereid, K.B.E., G.M.C., who is retiring from the Foreign Service after having held his post since August, 1955.

★

Mr. A. E. Crook has been appointed chief engineer (production), National Coal Board. Mr. Crook is at present H.M. Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering in Mines.

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Mr. P. T. Ensor, formerly general manager of the Canadian British Aluminium Co., has returned to the U.K. and has been appointed assistant to Mr. G. W. Lacey, commercial director of the British Aluminium Co. Ltd.

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The 120th annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Glasgow from August 27 to September 3, 1958. The president for 1958 is Sir Alexander Fleck, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

The largest opencast coal undertaking operated by the National Coal Board in Britain—and one of the most extensive in Europe—is the Radar North site at Widdrington, on the Northumberland coast, which will eventually cover an area of 1,000 acres. The site yields a high-grade coal with ash varying from 10 per cent to as little as 5 per cent. On an average, 8,000 - 9,000 tons per week are being cut from the seams

COMPANY EVENTS

As from August 1, 1958, the address of the registered office of Frontino Gold Mines Ltd., will be 146 Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2. The new telephone number is London Wall 6651 and the cable address Arrestment, London. Mr. R. W. Lethbridge has been appointed as secretary following the resignation of Mr. V. E. Skinner.

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On July 21, 1958, Aluminium (Canada) Ltd., moved to new premises at Aluminium Canada House, 30 Berkeley Square, London, W.1. The telephone number and cable address remain unaltered.

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Rowe and Pitman have moved to new offices at Bucklesbury House, 11 Walbrook, London, E.C.4. (Telephone CITY 9891).

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Incorporated Plant Engineers' head office is being transferred from Solihull, Warwickshire, to London. The new office, which will open on August 6, will be at 2 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. (Telephone Sloane 0469).

AGENCIES WANTED

Robert Abel and Company, Inc., of 112 Cypress Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, U.S., are interested in acting as agents or distributors in the New England States for the U.K. manufacturers of lifting equipment. The firm at present act as exclusive distributors for a number of U.S. manufacturers of hoists, cranes, etc. U.K. manufacturers interested in this agency enquiry should write by airmail direct to the U.S. B.O.T. Ref. ESB/18104/58. (Telephone Chancery 4411, extension 776 or 866).

★

George Angus and Company (S.A.) Limited, P.O. Box 3942, Johannesburg, seek United Kingdom agencies for a full range of protective clothing and complementary safety equipment. B.O.T. Ref. ESB/18399/58. Telephone enquiries to Chancery 4411, extension 776 or 866.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

India

Wide range of all types of heavy equipment: dumpers, shovels, drills, fans, cutters, crushers, loaders, cars, rails, etc. Bids to India Supply Mission, 2536 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C., U.S.A. Closing date, August 11, 1958. B.O.T. Ref. ESB/17116/58. (Telephone Chancery 4411, extension 738 or 771).

India

Fourteen thousand tungsten carbide-tipped drill bits 1.11/6 in. suitable for drilling in coal and stone. Closing date, September 7, 1958. Issuing authority: The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudium Collieries, P.O. Andhra Pradesh. B.O.T. Ref. ESB/19049/58. Telephone enquiries to Chancery 4411, extension 738 or 771.

India

Thirteen calls for tenders covering coal mining machinery and other equipment have been issued. Tenders will be received by the Chief Purchase Officer, National Coal Development Corporation (P) Ltd., Darbhanga House, Ranchi up to August 25, 1958. B.O.T. Ref. ESB/18852/58. Telephone enquiries to Chancery 4411, extension 738 or 771.

Metals and Minerals

The I.T.C. Cuts Again

Still facing up with resolution to a price which persists in lingering obstinately at or near the support level, the International Tin Council has given the restrictive screw a further sharp twist by fixing the total permissible export amount for the October-December period at 20,000 tons. This represents an overall cut of 48 per cent in the rate of export as compared with the current reduction of 40 per cent.

The immediate reaction was a sharp rise in the Eastern price, which was reflected by the firmer tone of the London market. It has yet to be seen, however, whether the price has at last become airborne, or whether it will sink slowly back to the floor, as has already happened on several occasions. At the time of writing it shows regrettable signs of becoming floor-bound once again.

On purely statistical grounds, the price of tin should by now be bumping against the ceiling rather than the floor, for supplies coming on to the market are currently running substantially below consumption. Earlier estimates of a deficit of up to 18,000 tons yearly have been modified, however, because of the higher Russian output. Based on the new quota the overall deficit is estimated at not much more than 20,000 tons yearly. It would also appear that in the published statistics the stock position was substantially under-estimated.

It is axiomatic—but nonetheless worth reiteration—that the ultimate solution to the tin industry's problems lies not in the restriction of sales but the revival of consumer demand. In this respect the sky is by no means without its silver lining, inasmuch as the American recession is apparently levelling off and is even showing some signs of recovery, and also that consumers cannot go on for ever living on their fat. Opinions as to whether Europe is heading for an Autumn recession are divided, but the fact that O.E.E.C. has recommended that "member governments should now pursue policies encouraging substantial economic growth" suggests that this possibility may yet be averted by timely action.

Meanwhile, the major factor which is depressing prices is the fear that, whatever restrictions are made, the amount of Russian metal coming on to the market will remain large enough to keep the London and Continental markets fully supplied. Confidence in the scheme is unlikely, therefore, to be fully restored unless and until Russia joins the I.T.A. On the present state of the negotiations the Council has been as uncommunicative as the U.S.S.R. itself.

Understandably, the question is being asked in the I.T.A. producer countries why the Russians — and the Chinese and the Poles—should have the benefit of a good price without any contribution to the restriction scheme. "How many of Malaya's unemployed miners", asked *The Straits Times*, "know that the refusal of Communist countries to co-operate internationally for the good of Asian primary industry is at the bottom of this new bit of trouble?" Clearly Russia cannot defer her decision much longer without losing considerable ground politically in a number of Far Eastern countries. It will be interesting to see whether this consideration will outweigh the undoubted advantages to Russia of the present situation.

It stands to reason that in the existing circumstances one of the Council's foremost objectives must be to replenish the funds at the disposal of the buffer stock manager by raising the price to £781 a ton, which will permit the Pool to dispose of some of the vast holdings which it has acquired. During the January-March period the manager took tin off the market at a weekly rate of about 550 tons and by the end of the quarter he had acquired 22,440 tons. Since the producing members' original contributions provided sufficient money to buy some 23,000 tons, it is evident that the buffer stock manager has latterly been dependent on the special fund, the size of which has never been disclosed. It would appear, therefore, that when the price reaches £781 a ton, there is unlikely to be any appreciable relaxation in the quota restrictions until the funds have been restored to a level which is regarded as adequate.

ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY'S DIFFICULTIES

Representatives of six leading U.S. primary aluminium producers met Department of Commerce officials last week to discuss the industry's problems arising out of current world market conditions, in an attempt to find practical solutions. They said that the domestic aluminium industry was seriously affected by the recession, with 20,000 workers unemployed. Almost one-third of U.S. aluminium-producing facilities were idle with nearly an equal amount of new capacity under construction. Most foreign suppliers, it was alleged, "look to the U.S. market as one of convenience", when their normal markets have declined. These suppliers, it was further stated, could offer aluminium at substantially lower prices because of the lower wages they paid. Moreover, foreign fabricators could purchase Russian primary aluminium at prices reflecting "economic penetration" subsidies. The solution to aluminium's current demand problem was the development of large volume markets, but such development was expensive and could be underwritten only by a basically sound industry.

Recommendations were that the government should negotiate with nations which were principal exporters to the U.S. to regulate shipments according to the levels of domestic industry; that effective anti-dumping legislation be drafted; and that an international programme be initiated to make world aluminium available to less developed countries.

This appeal follows a similar plea to the State Department during the previous week, when the producers leaned heavily on the argument that their industry was being weakened and even destroyed by Russian shipments of aluminium to Britain and other free nations at prices below those charged by U.S. makers.

The present difficulties of the aluminium industry—which, of course, are by no means confined to the U.S.—were underlined by the 10 per cent cut recently announced by Aluminium Ltd., the major Canadian producer. On the other hand, Kaiser has announced that it is stepping up production of aluminium at Chalmette, Louisiana, and at Nead, Washington, bringing its overall production to about 80 per cent of annual capacity. It has been running at 71 per cent. This action has been taken because of improved sales and to restore inventories to necessary working levels. Generally speaking, North American producers still remain tremendously bullish about the future of the light metal. A new boom for aluminium greater than for any other metal over the next five years is predicted by Mr. Stanley J. Osborne, president of Olin Mathieson, whose partially-owned subsidiary, the Ormet Corporation, is just starting production of primary metal. Olin Mathieson expects to take about 120,000 of the 180,000 tons of aluminium produced annually by Ormet for fabrication in its plants, making it one of the largest integrated producers in the U.S.

Despite the present situation, it is believed that a price increase of one or two cents a lb. for U.S. primary metal will soon be announced. Officials of both Alcoa and Reynolds have expressed themselves in favour of price boosts to help offset the wage increase that comes into effect on August 1.

*

Following three-day talks between President Eisenhower and Dr. Nkrumah, it has been announced that the U.S. will share with Ghana the cost of bringing up to date the engineering reports on the Volta River, which were prepared in 1955.

TITANIUM IN EUROPE

Titanium Metals Corporation of America has announced extension of its operations to Europe by the formation, with Deutsche Edelstahlwerke, of a jointly-owned titanium company. The new company will be called Continental Titanium Metals Corporation, and will produce and market titanium metal in Europe from Luxembourg. The plant will be sited at Krefeld.

NICKEL IN OXIDE SINTER

The Mond Nickel Co. Ltd., has announced a reduction of £20 in its price for oxide sinter per ton of nickel content. This brings the price to £550 delivered U.K. works. The reduction is in line with the announcement made on July 23 by International Nickel.

COPPER · TIN · LEAD · ZINC

(From Our London Metal Exchange Correspondent)

COPPER'S FIRMER UNDERTONE

The firmer undertone in the copper market is due to the continued shortage of wire bars in Europe, the passage through the House of Representatives Interior Committee of the Bill authorizing the stockpiling of 150,000 tons, and the growing expectation that copper will feature on the list of articles to be deleted from strategic control. The shortage of nearby copper has resulted in elimination of a contango in spite of an increase of 775 tons in the stocks in official metal exchange warehouses, which now stand at 13,532 tons against a peak figure of over 20,000 tons earlier in the year. The passage of the stockpile Bill through the Sub-Committee is one further step towards it becoming legislation, but even its supporters point out that the hardest battle will be on the floor of the House and it is by no means certain that the Bill will be enacted in its present form before Congress adjourns.

Whilst the possibilities of trade with Russia may have an appreciable effect on the market at some later date, it seems unlikely to most observers that any suspension of control will result in a rush to buy, as normally the Russian authorities take some time to plan campaigns of either buying or selling. Reports of new business vary considerably with deliveries to consumers in America being very much lower this month than last, but it is reported that August sales show a marked improvement. (As mentioned last week, the high deliveries for June were practically certainly due to restocking before the almost certain price rise by the producers.) In Europe, demand is still maintained at a good level and the holiday season seems to be having less effect than usual, but a feeling of caution is creeping in owing to repeated statements by various experts that the trade recession now apparently ending in America is on its way across the Atlantic

I.T.C.'S FURTHER CUT

The International Tin Council issued their communiqué with commendable promptitude at the conclusion of their meeting last week, and its contents contain no real surprise, as many people had already predicted an increase in the export cut and the figure of the buffer stock on March 31 was a confirmation of estimates at the time. With the new cut from 40 - 48 per cent in the permissible exports the total tonnage for export in the fourth control period (October-December) amounts to only 20,000 tons against the present figure of 23,000 tons in the third control period. The percentages allotted to each country remained unchanged and it appears that most governments are prepared to accept the decision although opposition to the scheme is now expected to increase, especially in Thailand, Malaya and Indonesia.

The buffer stock holding at the end of March of 22,440 tons seems to indicate that by now the manager is having to make use of the special funds and it must be a great disappointment that the immediate market reactions were so slight with the cash quotation almost down again to the support level. This state of affairs is due almost entirely to the lack of news about Russia's reactions to the invitation to join the scheme and it is to be hoped that some arrangements have been made to make an immediate announcement should any reply be received before the next meeting of the Council. Stocks in official warehouses showed a welcome drop of 466 tons at the beginning of the week to 17,994 tons. On Thursday morning the Eastern price was equivalent to £759½ per ton c.i.f. Europe.

HIGHER LEAD-ZINC STOCKS

The lead and zinc markets have been further affected by recently issued statistics and also by a widening realization that the price support policy, as at present envisaged, may do nothing to help the level of the official quotation. In Germany the mining companies are making a further approach to the government for assistance and it is expected that something may be done in view of the fact that 50 per cent of the requirements of lead and 70 per cent of the requirements of zinc are smelted from domestic ores. Although there was a decrease in the domestic production of refined lead in June, stocks of unsold metal in the hands of producers at the end of the month were the largest for 20 years at 163,504 tons which shows an increase of more than 150 per cent during the last twelve months.

Consumption of zinc in the United States remained at the same daily rate in April as in March. Stocks of slab zinc at smelters increased by nearly 18,000 tons to 221,200 against which there was only a slight reduction of just over 4,000 tons in consumers' stocks: in May, recoverable zinc from domestic mines showed a drop of 7 per cent over the April figure and 23 per cent over the figure for May, 1957.

In the O.E.E.C. countries, production of zinc in June showed a slight decrease at 67,705 tonnes against 70,780 in May, but in comparison with June of last year there is no appreciable change.

Closing prices are as follows:

	July 24		July 31	
	Buyers	*Sellers*	*Buyers*	*Sellers*
COPPER				
Cash	£203½	£204	£207½	£207½
Three months	£204½	£204½	£207½	£207½
Settlement	£204		£207½	
Week's turnover	8,625 tons		9,500 tons	
LEAD				
Current ½ month	£71½	£71½	£71½	£72
Three months	£72½	£73	£72½	£73
Week's turnover	4,175 tons		4,475 tons	
TIN				
Cash	£732	£732½	£730	£730½
Three months	£735	£735½	£733	£733½
Settlement	£732½		£730½	
Week's turnover	630 tons		600 tons	
ZINC				
Current ½ month	£63½	£63½	£64½	£65
Three months	£64½	£64½	£65½	£65½
Week's turnover	4,350 tons		4,900 tons	

LONDON METAL AND ORE PRICES, JULY 31, 1958

METAL PRICES

Aluminium, 99.5%, £180 per ton
Antimony—
English (99%) delivered, 10 cwt. and over £190 per ton
Crude (70%) £190 per ton
Ore (60%) basis 19s. 6d./20s. 6d. nom. per unit, c.i.f.

Arsenic, £400 per ton
Bismuth (min. 1 ton lots) 16s. lb. nom.
Cadmium 10s. 0d. lb.
Cerium (99% net), £16 0s. lb. delivered U.K.
Chromium, Cr. 99% 6s. 11d. lb.
Cobalt, 16s. lb.
Germanium, 99.99%, Ge. kilo lots 2s. 8d. per gram
Gold, 250s. 4¼d.
Iridium, £22 oz. nom.
Lanthanum (98/99%) 15s. per gram.
Manganese Metal (96% - 98%) £290
Magnesium, 2s. 5¼d. lb.
Nickel, 99.5% (home trade) £600 per ton
Osmium, £18 oz. nom.
Osmiridium, nom
Palladium, £6 5s.
Platinum U.K. and Empire Refined £23 5s. oz.
Imported £20 0s./£21 0s.
Quicksilver, £79 0s. ex-warehouse
Rhodium, £40/£42 oz.
Ruthenium, £14/£16 oz. nom.
Selenium, 50s. 0d. per lb.
Silver, 75d. f. oz. spot and 74⅛d. f'd.
Tellurium, 14s./15s. lb.

ORES AND OXIDES

Bismuth	65% 8s. 6d. lb. c.i.f. 18/20% 1s. 3d. lb. c.i.f.
Chrome Ore— (Fe ratio 3 : 1)	
Rhodesian Metallurgical (semifriable) 48%	£16 5s. 0d. per ton c.i.f.
,, Hard Lumpy 45%	£16 0s. 0d. per ton c.i.f.
,, Refractory 40%	£11 10s. 0d. per ton c.i.f.
,, Smalls 44%	£14 10s. 0d. per ton c.i.f.
Baluchistan 48%	£11 15s. 0d. per ton f.o.b.
Columbite, 65% combined oxides, high grade	nom.
Fluorspar—	
Acid Grade, Flotated Material	£22 13s. 3d. per ton ex. works
Metallurgical (75/80% CaF_2)	156s. 0d. ex works
Lithium Ore—	
Petalite min. 3½% Li_2O	47s. 6d./52s. 6d. per unit f.o.b. Beira
Lepidolite min. 3½% Li_2O	47s. 6d./52s. 6d. per unit f.o.b. Beira
Amblygonite basis 7% Li_2O	£26 5s. per ton f.o.b. Beira
Magnesite, ground calcined	£28 0s./£30 0s. d/d
Magnesite Raw (ground)	£21 0s./£22 0s. d/d
Manganese Ore Indian—	
Europe (46% - 48%) basis 67s. 6d. freight	nom.
Manganese Ore (43% - 45%)	nom.
Manganese Ore (38% - 40%)	nom.
Molybdenite (85% basis)	8s. 5d. per lb. (f.o.b.
Titanium Ore—	
Rutile 95/97% TiO_2 (prompt delivery)	£35/£36 per ton c.i.f. Aust'n.
Ilmenite 52/54% TiO_2	£11 10s. per ton c.i.f. Malayan
Wolfram and Scheelite (65%)	62s. 6d./67s. 6d. per unit c.i.f.
Vanadium—	
Fused oxide 90 - 95% V_2O_5	£10 per unit c.i.f.
Zircon Sand Australian) (65 - 66% ZrO_2)	£14 5s. per ton c.i.f.

Mining Finance

Johnnies Turn Conservative

Investment depreciation is the key to the reduction in the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment company's dividend for the year to June 30 last despite a net surplus that is actually up compared with 1956-57. The payment of 4s. 6d. per £1 share contrasts with 5s. in the previous year and 3s. 6d. in 1955-56. Gross profit is down by £128,832 to £2,340,434, but there is again an abnormally low tax charge so that the net figure comes out at £1,940,313 against £1,598,414 for 1956-57. The dividend is payable on a capital of £5,866,666 as increased by the 600,000 £1 shares issued under last November's deal with New Rhodesia Investments whereby Johnnies acquired 250,000 shares in the British South Africa company (Chartered) at 58s. each against a current price of 66s. This new investment will not yet have started to bring any income into Johnnies' till as it was acquired ex the final dividend for the Chartered year to last September.

Johnnies' distribution requires only £759,000 even on the higher capital so that it is covered fully 2½ times by available earnings. But in order to adjust the book value of investments to a figure of £14,985,585 a sum of £1,237,777 is transferred to investment reserve from profits. In addition, this reserve gets another £500,000 from a tax write-back. Carry forward is £56,464 lower at £241,086. In 1956-57 the amount transferred to investment reserve was £800,621.

The depreciation in Johnnies' investments and a falling off in dividend income will have stemmed mainly from the sharp setback in its copper and platinum producing interests. The conservatism shown by the board in deciding the 1957-58 distribution may, indeed, have been dictated by the fact that the outlook for both industries is still somewhat obscure. This particularly applies to platinum, the price of which has fallen again recently, while South Africa's big producer, Rustenburg, has seen its sales cut by as much as half. This concern thus passed its interim for the year to August 31 next and there must be considerable doubt whether it will manage a final this month. If it does not, Potgietersrust, which owns 43 per cent of the Rustenburg capital and in which Johnnies is largely interested, will also pay nothing.

Nevertheless, Johnnies' quoted investments, standing in the balance sheet at £12,664,723, still had a market value on June 30 last nearly 50 per cent in excess of this figure at £18,910,965. There are three main factors in the outlook for Johnnies. Firstly, it is possible that the worst of the depreciation in its holdings may now be over. Secondly, this would presumably mean an increase in the tax charge to a more normal level. Thirdly, the balance sheet is likely to show the usual ultra-strong asset position in relation to the present share price of 49s. 3d. at which the yield on a 4s. 6d. dividend is 9.7 per cent after allowing for the payment still included in the price.

One final point is worth bearing in mind. At the Union Corporation meeting in May it was announced that that company's unsatisfactory dual residence in South Africa and the U.K., with the consequence that it was taxed in both places, was the subject of a current interchange of views between the governments of the two countries. Any good that may ultimately come out of this would apply with equal force to Johnnies, which is similarly situated.

LONDON MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

After its previously erratic movements the Kaffir market settled down to a more subdued state of affairs during the past week. Although there was no concerted movement in the market and not a great deal of business passing, there was still plenty of interest in selected shares.

Johnnies, for instance, which had been supported on dividend hopes, encountered a flurry of selling when it became known that the dividend had been lowered. The news was mitigated to some extent by the fact that comparatively good profit figures were announced despite the fall in income from Johnnies' Rustenburg interests. The shares came back from 51s. 6d. to 49s. 3d. and began to attract support again at the lower level on consideration of their "break-up" value of over 76s.

Buyers were always in the background for New Pioneer and Eastern Rand Extensions on the ever-present hope that some kind of amalgamation scheme will turn up in the General Mining Group. However, "Geoffries", which would stand to benefit from such a scheme, reacted to 4s. 4½d. after their recent Cape-inspired advance. Modder East provided a one-day wonder with a sudden jump of 9d. to 13s. 6d.; the move was associated with hopes that the company will follow the lead of other similarly placed mines and substitute capital returns for dividends, thus making for a tax saving on the part of shareholders.

One other notably firm spot was provided by Free State Saaiplaas which improved to 13s. 9d. on the good gold values from the Basal Reef being encountered in the No. 1 shaft. There was the feeling that in more propitious market conditions the shares would have risen much more.

The strength of Wall Street was a helpful influence in diamond shares. Platinums, too, recovered to some extent from their recent setback but still looked rather delicate.

Base metal share markets for the most part moved rather indeterminately. Tins, however, were dull, reflecting the still more severe cut in export quotas decided upon by the Tin Council for the last quarter of this year. Most of the Eastern issues drifted several pence lower, among them Ayer Hitam lost about 1s. to 23s. 6d. The Cornish South Crofty mine steadied at 4s. on news of the fresh financing proposals.

Lead-zincs were inclined to droop for lack of interest, but in Coppers there was a quietly confident undertone that matched the metal quotation. No aggressive price movements were recorded, but there was a steady investment demand for Chartered and Selection Trust. Only "Tanks" were depressed, falling 1s. 6d. to 58s. on a sudden eruption of local selling, but they, too, began to look firmer in the later stages.

Elsewhere, Trepca on substantial buying achieved a rise of several pence to 5s. 4½d.; there was no doubt that the buying stemmed from hopes that news of the company's liquidation distribution will come from next week's meeting.

WEST WIT SPREADS ITS WINGS

A preliminary announcement has been made concerning a deal whereby West Witwatersrand Areas, at present solely interested in the gold mines of the "West Wit line" in the Far Western Rand, will acquire substantial holdings in two Orange Free State mines, Harmony and Free State Saaiplaas. It is proposed that this be done by the acquisition of New Consolidated, Free State, Exploration, a company in the Consolidated Gold Fields group which carried out a good deal of the initial exploration in the Virginia area of the O.F.S. that led to the formation of these two mines, one of which, Harmony (in the Central Mining group), is already a prosperous gold and uranium producer, while the other, Saaiplaas (in the Gold Fields group), has just made an initial intersection of the Basal Reef in its first shaft.

New Consolidated holds 1,247,564 shares of 5s. in Harmony and 1,931,050 shares of 10s. in Saaiplaas. It also has cash of £196,510 and mineral rights and freehold property with a book value of £286,246. Taking the shareholdings at current market prices all this represents a value of just on £4,100,000. The terms of the bid are two West Wit 2s. 6d. shares plus 10s. cash for every five New Consolidated 5s. shares of which there are 3,712,500 in issue. Thus, West Wit would have to issue 1,485,000 shares valued (at 45s.) at £3,341,250 together with £371,250 in cash, making £3,712,500 in all. The deal consequently looks attractive for West Wit both on the figures and also for the greater spread of interest that it will afford. Presumably, there will be no objection to the transaction on the New Consolidated side, that company being

MILL SHIFT BOSS. A Shift Boss is required for the Copper Concentrator at Kilembe Mines Ltd., Uganda. Applicants should have at least 3 years milling experience; flotation experience an advantage. Contract 3 years; passages paid. Good salary for right man including cost of living allowance; retirement benefit scheme. Single man preferred. Apply, giving full details experience, age, etc., with copies of recent testimonials and two references, to Personnel Officer, Kilembe Mines Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Kilembe, Uganda.

MINING ENGINEERS

Experienced mining engineers are required for the consulting staff of a leading firm of management consultants. After a period of about eight months' training, men will be required to work for several years in the general consulting practice in industry and mining and must be willing to accept short assignments overseas, with the expectation of ultimately making a career in mining consulting work based on London.

Applicants should have a university degree, be a corporate member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, have served a number of years overseas in underground mines and reached a level equivalent to Underground Manager. Remuneration is commensurate with experience and there is a profit-sharing scheme and superannuation arrangements. Applications will be treated in confidence and should be sent to Box. No. 624, *The Mining Journal, Ltd.*, 15 Wilson Street, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

R.S.T.

A copper mining company in the Rhodesian Selection Trust Group invites applications in connection with a vacancy for a

SENIOR METALLURGICAL ASSISTANT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

Applicants should hold a degree or equivalent qualification in Metallurgy and have had three to five years' concentrator experience preferably in differential flotation plant.

Commencing basic salary £1,340 p.a. Employees also receive a cost of living allowance (currently £65 p.a.) and a variable bonus which for the quarter ended June 30 was 13 per cent on basic salary. The company also has generous pension, life assurance and medical schemes.

Employee's outward passage paid. Leave at 51 days p.a. may be accumulated up to 153 days.

Applications, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, should be addressed to:

Overseas Personnel Officer, Mine Employment Department, Selection Trust Limited, Mason's Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Quoting R.1/M.J.

Mining Finance—*Continued*

largely-owned within the Gold Fields group. There is no market in its shares.

West Wit will have to increase its capital to effect the acquisition and an extraordinary meeting will be called for this purpose in due course. At present the company has 900,000 authorized and £840,840 issued capital so there are only 473,280 2s. 6d. shares in reserve.

GOOD SAAIPLAAS REEF STRIKE

The Free State Saaiplaas reef strike, already referred to, was in the No. 1 shaft at a depth of 5,394 ft. From a complete exposure, sampling round the periphery of the shaft yielded an average of 24.9 dwt. gold per ton over a reef channel width of 28.2 in., equal to 702 in. dwt. The Leader Reef at 5,387 ft. gave negligible values also from a complete exposure. The shaft is situated approximately equi-distant from two boreholes, one of which gave Basal Reef values ranging up to 267 in. dwt. and the other the high results of 911 in. dwt. followed by 2,154 in. dwt. in a deflection.

The values from the much greater amount of reef sampled in the shaft must thus be considered very satisfactory. No mention is made of any uranium being present, but the Saaiplaas Reef will be expected to contain this metal which is being produced by both the neighbouring mines, Harmony and Virginia. Saaiplaas' 10s. shares improved to 14s. on the news.

KLERKSDORP HOPES DASHED

If Free State Saaiplaas does prove to have uranium in commercial quantities there will remain the question as to what the chances of selling it may be when the mine reaches production in 1960.

The list of those South African mines that are supplying uranium to the combined U.K.-U.S. Government Agency under the ten-year contract programme is now closed not only as to the number of companies but also the quantity of uranium to be bought by the agency annually.

This has meant, as announced recently, that Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields, which has proved and partly developed ore reserves with a uranium oxide content of 1,100 s.tons worth some £7,860,000 on its South African property, has had to put the latter on a caretaker basis.

The company cannot now be admitted as a uranium producer under the existing agency contract. The only hope that remains in present circumstances is that the South African Energy Board will be able to find additional markets for uranium in countries other than the U.S. and U.K. Klerksdorp is thus reduced to the intermediate possibility, now being considered, of taking a "restricted interest in another mining venture". The 5s. shares have fallen to 1s. 6d.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

SIR EDMUND HALL-PATCH REVIEWS THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

The 145th Ordinary Meeting (being the Annual General Meeting for the year 1958) was held on July 30 in London.

In the absence of the Chairman, **Sir Edmund Hall-Patch, G.C.M.G.,** who was indisposed, **Mr. John Nicholson Hogg** (the Deputy Chairman) presided.

The following is an extract from the Chairman's circulated statement:

The Profit for the year is £876,542, an increase of £60,873 on that of the previous year, and it is recommended that a final dividend of 1s. 6d., less tax, per share be paid, making a total distribution for the year of 2s. 6d., less tax, per share.

Union of South Africa

Certain corrective measures have been introduced to stop the continual drain on the Union's foreign reserves. It will take time before the accumulation of domestic savings will be adequate to meet the full requirements of the Union's developing economy. For the time being, the Union needs to import capital to supplement the resources at present available in the country, and it is not in a position to meet an outflow of capital without tightening money.

Another factor tending to modify the economic pattern is the recession which has developed in the United States of America.

In assessing prospects for the Union during the next twelve months, due weight must also be given to the known strength and resiliency of the country's economy, the wealth of its untapped resources, and the singular stability it enjoys by virtue of its great gold mining and uranium extraction industries.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is possible that the Federation's period of rapid development and business has, for the time being, received a check. In general, confidence in the future of the Federation remains high.

East Africa. The inflow of capital, although still inadequate for the full development of the territories, is not unsatisfactory in the light of present conditions in the capital markets of the world. Given reasonable political stability, the economic future of the East African territories should be one of steady progress.

Prospects

This year we are able to record increased profits in most of the territories where we operate. This is very satisfactory, but it is to some extent attributable to the high rates ruling in London which no longer obtain. Credit restrictions are becoming more severe in Southern Africa, and may well be intensified.

Any serious reduction in the tempo of development will limit the scope for the fruitful employment of our resources. We are still, on the one hand, paying relatively high rates for our deposits and, on the other, we receive no interest on a substantial portion of the reserves we are required by law to maintain with the Central Bank both in the Union and the Federation.

Against this background I feel that we cannot at this time count on the same rate of expansion in our business to which we have become accustomed in recent years.

The report and accounts were adopted.

GOLD AND BASE METAL MINES OF NIGERIA

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of Gold & Base Metal Mines of Nigeria, Ltd., was held on July 28 in London.

Major-General W. W. Richards, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Chairman, presided. The following is an extract from his circulated statement :—

The Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1957, reflect the results of the year's operations after taking into account the costs of the effects of Tin Restriction. Revenue increased in spite of the major fall in receipts from columbite compared with the previous year, while items for expenditure generally relate to the higher production of tin concentrates.

Our output of tin concentrates reached the very high total of 1,049 tons, compared with only 582 tons two years ago. It was, however, because of this very sharp increase in production that we were so harshly penalized on the introduction, on December 15, 1957, of the International Tin Agreement.

Permitted exports at present are allowed at the rate of 96¼ tons per 3 months. It will be realized that, in order to reduce production by considerably more than half, a complete review of the Company's field operations became necessary, and as a result it was reluctantly decided to close down the Liruie area which has been responsible for the greater part of the Company's columbite production and which in 1957 produced 360 tons of tin concentrates. Reduction in working was also affected at Delimi and Jema'a.

Prospecting of New Areas

During Restriction, it has been decided to concentrate the Company's main productive effort on the Jema'a area, partly because of the possibilities of finding occurrences of low grade Tantalite (in association with Tin) in economic quantities, but also because the Company's future potential lies in this area. For some years the Company has been steadily building up a compact block of leases in this part covering not only alluvial deposits but also extensive pegmatite formations. Preliminary geological information has indicated that further mineralization occurs in the vicinity and accordingly application was made during 1957 for the grant of a Special Exclusive Prospecting Licence covering approximately 100 square miles immediately adjoining the north and west boundaries of our existing Leases. It is, as yet, too early to state whether or not economic deposits will be found within the area. It has been considered, however, to be in the Company's best interest that this work should continue in spite of Tin Restriction.

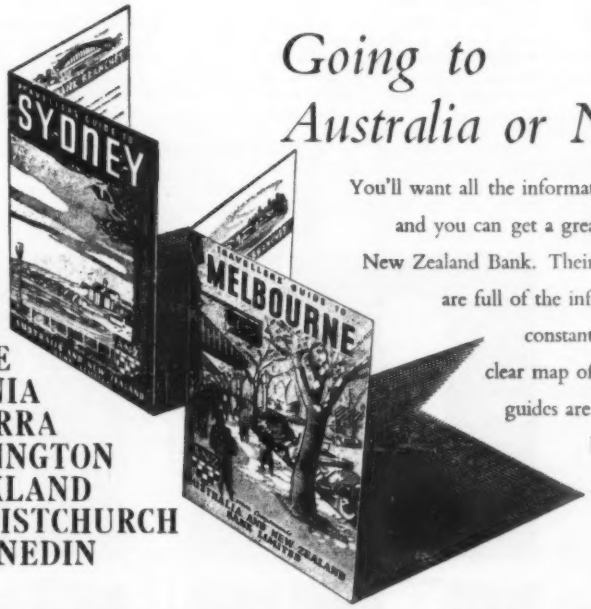
The report and accounts were adopted.

Publications Received

Developments in the production and marketing of metals and minerals are surveyed in the Annual Number of *The Eastern Metals Review, 1958*. There is also a technical section in which engineering developments are reviewed. While the publication covers a wide geographical field, considerable attention is naturally accorded to India itself. Among the many articles are one on India's National Laboratories, by Prof. M. S. Thacker, and a review of India's Resources in Rare Metals, by Dr. D. N. Wadia.

★

Voluminous statistical information for market analysis, research and industry surveys is provided by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, 50 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y., in the thirty-seventh annual issue of its *Year Book for 1957*. This new and enlarged edition records for 1957 and the preceding years mine production, smelter production, consumption, imports and exports, and other economic statistics on a world-wide basis. It covers copper, lead, zinc, nickel, aluminium, bauxite, gold, silver, tin, antimony, cadmium, cobalt, magnesium, molybdenum, platinum, and sundry ores and metals. The main events of 1957 are reviewed. There are also tables of monthly and annual metal prices, lists of metallurgical plants and their capacities, U.S. duties on the principal ore and metal imports, and other extensive data. The price is $4.50 a copy for the hard cloth covered edition and $4.00 for the soft paper covered edition.



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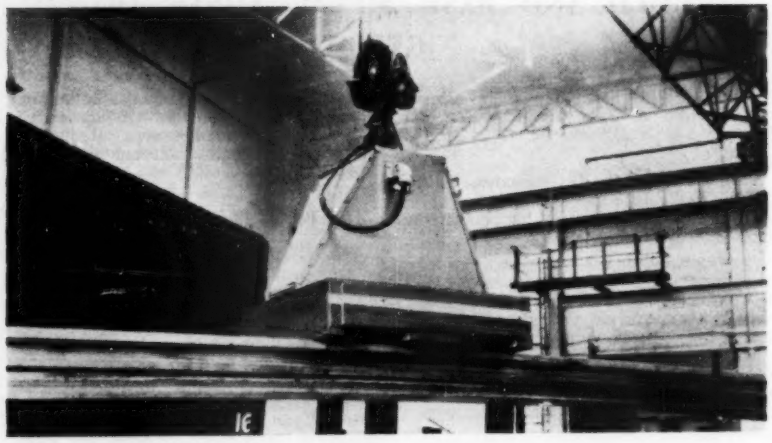
Machinery and Equipment

New Rock Bolting Method

Capable of sustaining a 40,000 lb. pull-out in hard rock, a ¾ in. steel rock bolt with a forged anchoring head and expansion shield is now being made available for tunnel work and general construction purposes, according to the Bolt and Nut Division of Republic Steel Corporation, U.S.

Developed originally as a mine roof bolt for use in coal and ore mines, the bolt has passed tests in Republic Steel's own mines for pull-out registering 10,000 lb. more than the showing of slotted type bolts and square-head type bolts with expansion shells. The bolt is intended to provide maximum shoring safety in stratified and unstratified rock for ribs, walls and roofs in all types of tunnels.



Above, the TLM.55.48, 55 in. long and 48 in. wide, in operation. Below are illustrations depicting the use of Republic Steel's rock bolt. At left, anchoring hole. Centre, bolt is inserted wedge-end first. Right, nut is tightened and the cone-shaped wedge is pulled down through the inverted cone-shaped shield, causing serrated metal edges to spread out and anchor

The anchoring end of the bolt has a wedge head and shield; the exposed end is roll-threaded. It can be obtained in stock lengths from 2 to 8 ft., or can be made on order to any specified length.

The hole into which the bolt is inserted need not be drilled to a pre-determined length; it need only be longer than the bolt. This makes it possible to reset the bolt to a higher position in the hole when needed, and is an advantage claimed as exclusive to this wedge-head bolt. This is vitally important when steel strapping or wire mesh is laced between the bolts to prevent fractured rock from falling. By resetting the bolt, the strappings can be drawn flush with irregular roofs.

A ready-made place of attachment for forms used in gunniting or concreting in certain types of tunnels is provided by the projection of the threaded end of the bolt from the anchoring hole. This projection may also be used for attaching cables and other rigging.

The strength of this bolt is derived from its wedge head, forged as an integral part of the bolt, and its especially designed expansion shield. The unit will hold a 20-ton pull on the bolt. Further, the bolt is not weakened by twisting during the tightening operation and can be safely tightened to refusal. The forged wedge-head type bolt is available in either high or low carbon steel and is suitable for installation in stoper-driven or auger-drilled holes.

MYLAR FILMS FOR MINING

The use of Mylar polyester film for the protection of mining equipment is one of the possible consequences of the introduction of three new grades of Mylar film, which can be heat sealed by normal methods. Mylar is manufactured by Du Pont and distributed in the United Kingdom by Durham Raw Materials Ltd.

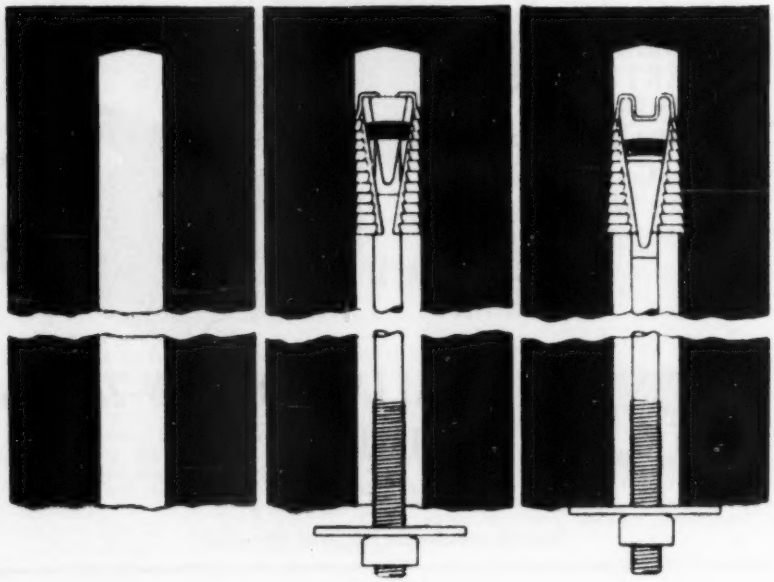
Mylar is a polyethylene terephthalate film akin to the fibre Dacron in the U.S., or Terylene in this country. Consequently, the familiar qualities of these fibres are available in film form. Of these, the most outstanding is toughness. Mylar film is, in fact, the strongest plastic film on the market. Its tensile strength is over 20,000 p.s.i. and impact strength three to four times that of any known film. At the same time it is dimensionally stable and resistant to failure by repeated flexing. Together with its transparency (it transmits more than 90 per cent of incident light) and its high gloss, it provides an extremely tough and attractive film for packaging purposes.

Mylar polyester film may well be the means of saving hundreds of thousands of pounds, in the form of mining equipment. It will stand up to the impacts and abrasion constantly met, is resistant to damp and methane gas and is not attacked by chemicals or underground salts, and can withstand soil bacteria and fungus.

HEAVY-DUTY LIFTING MAGNET

Rapid Magnetic Machines Ltd. have produced a powerful lifting magnet to meet the need for equipment suitable for handling material from haphazardly stacked stockpiles. Hitherto, circular pattern magnets have been used.

The new magnet, the Rapid TLM.55.48, is of rectangular form, its powerful impinging field ranging over the entire length of the magnet's operating face, resulting in a substantial increase in payload of approximately two and a half times that of a comparable circular pattern. To further facilitate handling, specially constructed motorized spreader beams can be incorporated, enabling the load to be rotated through 90 deg.



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Supplement to **The Mining Journal**—August 1, 1958

The Mining Journal

ANALYSIS OF RAND AND O.F.S. QUARTERLIES

THERE ARE ALL KINDS OF KAFFIR SHARES

THE Kaffir market has come through the past three months with encouraging buoyancy in a period when external factors have not, on balance, been helpful. In the first place, it has in this period become clear that earlier expectations of a deepening of the American recession and a consequential early rise in the gold price were both likely to be falsified.

Secondly, the setting of a ceiling to uranium purchases under the Combined Development Agency's contract with the mines makes it clear that uranium earnings on the majority of mines are now near to their peak. Thirdly, and perhaps largely because of the trend in the American situation and of the uranium announcement, there has been a certain amount of forced selling by operators who had built up an overbought position. (This now appears to have dried up.)

Finally, there have been the latest series of crises in the Middle East. There was a time when news of this nature could be relied on to firm up the Kaffir market, but nowadays each new offensive in the cold war by Russia or her associates appears to be bad medicine even for gold shares, or at any rate for African gold shares. Today peace is, indeed, indivisible.

The Bright Spots

The Kaffir market has, of course, had its compensations, notably the promising start which is being made to the formation of the American South African Investment Trust, and also the unspectacularly satisfactory nature of the recent South African budget. However, these, more especially the latter which is of recent date, can scarcely have compensated the market for its afflictions, and it is a tribute to the essential soundness of the basis upon which the new mines are now valued, that almost without exception these have gone slowly but steadily ahead since this Supplement last appeared. The finance companies have also gone better, several of them by 10 per cent or more and Anglo American by as much as 20 per cent.

These results appear at first sight to be belied by the behaviour of the *Gold Share Index*, which, after rising to a high of 77.8 in the third week of May fell away by some 4½ points in the following four weeks, and has not yet fully regained these losses. The explanation of this is of some significance in that it serves to emphasize the extent to which Kaffir shares are becoming stratified, not merely in terms of better or less good mines, but also in terms of the point which they have reached in their life span. This stratification is of importance primarily to the prospective buyer with an eye either on capital appreciation or, as with the growing body of "blue chippers", on earnings potential first with capital appreciation as a sweetener.

Kaffirs in Their Time Play Many Parts . . .

Broadly speaking, one can distinguish four investment phases in the life of a mine. First there is the phase of early drilling and development in which little is known with any certainty about the mine's ultimate possibilities and which is consequently the period during which prices must be at their most speculative. Unlike the position of ten years ago there are only some two or three mines in this category today.

Secondly, there is the phase from the commencement of milling through to the build-up of the mine's maximum productive capacity. During this period the mine's earnings will rise very fast and it will fairly rapidly become apparent what calibre of producer it is, in fact, going to turn out to be. In this category today are all "new" mines of the Klerksdorp and O.F.S. areas, as well as those of the Far West Rand—some twenty in all. Some of the latter, however, are already passing into the third phase of stabilized high level production.

This third phase is the longest in the mine's life and may run anything from twenty to forty years or more. During this period the investor should normally have the expectation of fairly steady earnings affected only gradually by changes in development values or by circumstances such as rising costs which affect the industry as a whole.

Finally, the mine enters the phase of decline which eventually leads, all being well, to capital repayments and liquidation distributions. This is the phase in which "break-up" valuations assume a major importance, and which has an especial attraction for some specialist investors.

Broadly speaking it has been only those mines in the second of these four categories which along with the finance shares have made steady headway during the past quarter. By shaking off the somewhat bearish influences which have obtained, these have served to emphasize the prevailing view that the newer mines, which have yet to reach their peak of production, are at present prices intrinsically attractive investments, quite apart from any question of hedging into gold in the face of the more or less remote possibility of a gold price increase or a flight from this or that currency.

The other categories of producing mines—in the main with no growth potential — have inevitably reacted to events and the behaviour of the *F.T. Gold Share Index* has served to emphasize this. The marginal producers in particular will have had to absorb the cumulatively depressing consequences of the failure of the South African Government as yet to promise anything significant to relieve their difficulties.

Thus, even if we may expect to see the newer mines continue to advance more or less steadily (and in this connection it is almost impossible to assess what eventual yield basis the market is at present requiring from these shares), it is clear that for the bulk of the market extraneous factors must remain the predominant influence on prices.

Outlook in America

Certainly American business is by no means out of the wood, but the rate of decline seems to have become appreciably less since April, and the babel of the forecasters seems now to be veering towards the expectation of a mild recovery during the second half of this year, although with the level of activity still well below that of maximum employment, and with no sharp upward trend in private consumption foreseeable into next summer. Capital expenditure is, of course, continuing to decline, and (subject to any defence or foreign aid accelerations consequent upon the present Middle Eastern crises) seems likely to continue to do so into next year in consequence of the retardation of new capital projects which has occurred through the past winter and spring. Against this, increased U.S. Government

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FINANCIAL RESULTS

(Cumulative and comparative "this" financial year to June 30th, 1958 with "last.")

GROUP	COMPANY	ORDINARY SHARES IN ISSUE	Months since year end	PROFIT AND LOSS RESLUTS £(000)								Current financial Year's capital expenditure (Gold)	EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS & YIELD						
				Working Profit		Uranium Profit After Loan Repayment		Taxation and/or Mining Lease		Net Profit After Tax			Earned in current year to date	Paid 1956-7		Paid 1957-8		Yield on Price 28/7/58
				This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	£(000)		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	(%)
Gold Fields	*Dornfontein*	9,828,000 (10/–)	12	2219·9	1832·2	152·4	82·6	—	—	2392·5	1927·2	794·6	4/10	—	6	1 0	1 0	7·4
	Libanon	7,937,300 (10/–)	12	643·2	661·4	—	—	—	—	657·4	674·6	394·0	1/8	3½	3½	3½	3½	7·5
	Luipaards Vlei	4,969,105 (2/–)	12	35·1	108·2	703·0	587·3	306·9	225·1	453·2	482·5	39·3	1/10	10½	1 0	1 1	1 1	21·7
	Rietfontein C.	1,122,252 (5/–)	6	79·8	96·5	—	—	35·8	40·7	45·7	57·5	—	10d.	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 0†	—
	Robinson	2,000,000 (7/6)	6	33·9	51·1	—	—	—	—	50·1	65·3	5·8	6d.	6	6	9	1 6†	—
	Simmer	6,750,000 (2/6)	6	85·8	109·8	—	—	7·7	7·9	95·4	114·3	3·7	3d.	5	5	5	6†	—
	Sub Nigel	1,771,875 (10/–)	12	323·1	492·1	—	—	118·3	173·0	223·7	333·5	32·7	2/6	2 4½	1 9	1 6	1 6	23·1
	Venterspost	4,900,000 (10/–)	12	542·4	787·6	—	—	134·3	133·1	425·7	675·6	163·3	1/9	10½	10½	10½	10½	12·0
	Vlakfontein	6,000,000 (10/–)	6	503·9	509·9	—	—	242·4	243·1	266·8	272·6	9·7	11d.	10	10	11	11	11·3
	Vogels	5,028,571 (10/–)	6	263·9	334·4	174·0	177·0	232·0	201·0	212·8	309·0	3·9	10d.	1 6	1 4	1 2	1 0	26·3
	W. Drie	7,041,080 (10/–)	12	7132·9	6980·8	222·1	151·9	2813·9	2701·4	4583·1	4423·4	2378·5	13/–	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 9	6·9
Anglo American	Brakpan	4,600,000 (5/–)	6	76·5	76·0	—	—	8·9	8·5	72·7	75·5	8·6	4d.	6	4½	4½	4½	15·8
	Dagga	7,000,000 (5/–)	6	1497·0	1659·9	544·4	551·4	1281·2	1329·6	774·7	901·9	—	2/3	2 9	2 6	2 9	2 6	17·0
	E. Dagga	3,730,000 (10/–)	6	169·1	213·2	—	—	64·4	83·6	109·4	135·8	—	7d.	9	9	9	7½	16·2
	F. S. Geduld	10,000,000 (5/–)	9	2932·5	1346·4	—	—	—	—	2946·1	1354·7	864·5	5/11	—	—	1 0	2 0	3·2
	Loraine	16,453,372 (10/–)	9	L163·8	L53·3	172·5	122·3	—	—	12·2	73·1	231·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	P. Brand	14,040,000 (5/–)	9	4232·1	3511·0	250·4	208·9	—	—	4486·0	3739·2	1195·6	6/5	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6	9·2
	P. Steyn	14,040,000 (5/–)	9	1767·1	1800·5	308·3	315·6	—	—	2085·1	2130·3	204·3	3/–	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 3	9·2
	S. A. Lands	2,475,000 (3/6)	6	313·4	405·9	—	—	60·9	177·9	258·4	235·0	121·4	2/1	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	13·8
	Springs	10,110,000 (5/–)	6	54·3	39·8	—	—	11·2	6·1	47·4	39·7	—	1d.	3	—	4½	—	20·0
	Vaal Reefs	10,000,000 (5/–)	6	1061·8	894·7	620·6	494·8	—	—	1691·7	1397·9	665·3	3/5	1 0	1 3	2 3	1 6	10·4
	Welkom	12,250,000 (5/–)	9	636·2	495·7	277·5	63·8	—	—	913·7	572·8	637·7	1/6	—	—	3	3	3·4
	W. Holdings	7,496,376 (5/–)	9	3440·9	2567·1	—	—	—	—	3456·3	2583·0	1169·8	9/3	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	5·9
	W. Reefs	7,000,000 (5/–)	6	372·7	394·8	572·6	561·6	521·8	461·1	431·5	505·6	47·4	1/3	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	9·2
Central Mining	*Blyvoor*	24,000,000 (2/6)	12	5175·1	5212·0	1054·6	802·4	3604·0	3237·2	2785·3	2904·1	Cr100.2	2/4	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	8·7
	City Deep	2,026,832 (£1)	6	51·8	105·4	—	—	1·1	—	92·3	144·8	44·6	11d.	6	6	6	6	7·2
	Cons. M. R.	1,247,602 (£1)	12	130·9	106·6	—	—	8·5	8·0	172·4	145·7	Cr. 7·3	2/9	1 6	1 3	1 3	1 3	17·0
	Crown	1,886,125 (10/–)	6	92·4	L17·2	—	—	10·8	4·6	154·5	50·8	—	1/8	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 6	11·0
	Durban Deep	2,325,000 (10/–)	6	299·7	309·9	—	—	61·0	65·6	281·1	280·0	89·4	2/5	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	10·0
	E. Rand Prop.	3,960,000 (10/–)	6	879·9	951·7	—	—	234·8	241·8	707·8	768·8	259·2	3/7	2 6	2 3	2 3	2 0	10·8
	Harmony	18,000,000 (5/–)	12	1798·0	1912·7	826·8	664·4	0·4	0·1	2630·7	2712·4	2139·5	2/11	6	6	9	1 0	4·6
	Modder E.	930,805 (£1)	12	28·7	79·9	—	—	12·9	15·3	45·2	91·7	—	1/–	1 0	1 0	9	9	11·3
	Rose Deep	700,000 (9/6)	6	15·0	1·6	—	—	7·4	—	22·3	16·6	Cr. 22·5	8d.	—	—	—	—	—
	Transvaal G.M.E.	952,500 (3d.)	6	0·5	16·5	—	—	—	—	L7·6	11·8	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
J.C.I.	*E. Champ d'Or*	2,079,000 (2/6)	6	36·4	35·8	(a)	(a)	12·6	10·4	23·9	25·7	—	3d.	7	3	4	3	29·2
	Freddies C.	16,359,913 (£1)	6	L43·0	26·7	(a)	(a)	—	—	L68·4	0·1	36·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Govt. G. M. A.	5,600,000 (4/6)	6	9·3	L60·3	—	—	30·7	7·7	127·1	40·2	—	5d.	3	—	—	—	—
	Randfontein	4,063,553 (£1)	6	691·1	644·0	(a)	(a)	260·0	169·0	436·2	483·5	11·6	2/2	2 6	2 3	2 3	2 0	16·5
Union Corporation	E. Geduld	9,000,000 (4/–)	6	1571·4	1784·3	—	—	848·2	959·3	792·9	897·9	0·6	1/9	2 3	2 0	2 0	1 9	14·7
	Geduld Prop.	1,460,857 (£1)	6	55·0	156·9	—	—	6·2	45·3	380·3	482·9	—	5/2	7 6	6 3	6 6	5 0	18·2
	Grootvlei	11,438,816 (5/–)	6	1263·1	1298·0	—	—	659·4	661·3	644·8	675·1	—	1/2	1 4	1 1	1 3	1 1	15·8
	Marievale	4,500,000 (10/–)	6	490·0	498·0	—	—	243·1	242·5	264·2	272·1	84·7	1/2	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	12·3
	St. Helena	9,625,000 (10/–)	6	1085·3	1109·8	—	—	—	—	1105·2	1136·5	617·7	2/4	7	9	10	1 0	4·3
	Van Dyk	5,532,000 (9/–)	6	148·1	33·7	—	—	—	—	166·3	46·4	—	7d.	—	—	—	—	—
General Mining	*Buffelsfontein*	11,000,000 (10/–)	12	2139·2	698·6	1358·0	—	—	—	3516·7	698·6	1564·0	6/5	—	—	1 6	1 6	7·6
	Ellaton	787,500 (5/–)	12	354·9	228·7	173·4	157·2	—	—	533·1	388·5	Cr. 3·6	13/6	—	—	—	—	—
	Stilfontein	13,062,920 (5/–)	6	2270·2	1581·4	275·0	247·9	—	—	2561·5	1844·6	1488·7	3/11	6	1 0	1 10½	1 10½	9·2
	S. Roodepoort	1,420,662 (10/–)	12	287·7	283·5	—	—	121·0	124·1	182·7	175·2	23·7	2/7	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	—
	W. Rand Cons.	4,250,000 (10/–)(b)	6	1266·1	1275·4	(a)	(a)	589·0	543·0	629·0	671·9	16·0	2/3(c)	2 3	2 0	2 3	2 0	16·0
Anglo-T'vaal	*Hartebeestfontein*	9,000,000 (10/–)	12	3661·1	2915·9	2659·4	1393·8	—	—	6343·0	4287·9	2254·8	14/1	1 6	2 6	3 0	3 6	10·1
	Rand Leases	3,600,000 (10/–)	12	33·8	L161·3	—	—	—	—	99·0	L112·9	21·2	7d.	1½	1½	3	1½	8·8
	Village Main Reef	6,068,457 (1/3)	12	38·3	90·5	—	—	0·8	14·2	47·2	86·2	—	2d.	1	1	1	¾	—
	Virginia	13,278,952 (5/–)	6	213·8	390·7	593·8	843·6	—	—	697·4	1139·5	673·2	1/1	—	—	—	—	—
Others	N. Kleinfontein	1,735,000 (£1)	6	L29·1	L47·0	—	—	—	—	L25·4	L42·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Spaarwater	7,974,968 (5/–)	6	3·4	1·9	—	—	—	—	4·4	2·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wit Nigel	7,974,720 (2/6)	12	74·8	82·7	—	—	—	—	86·5	91·7	8·9	3d.	—	—	—	1½	9·1

(a) Included under working profit. (b) And deferred shares. (c) After deferred shares participation. † Capital Repayment.

DEVELOPMENT AND MILLING RESULTS

(Cumulative and comparative "this" financial year to June 30th, 1958 with "last.")

GROUP	COMPANY	Months since year end	TOTAL ORE RESERVES			DEVELOPMENT RESULTS						MILL THROUGHPUT													
						Payability						Tonnage				Gold Recovered						Working Profit			
						Ft. Sampled (000)		%		Av. Value (In.-dwt.)		Milled (000)		Cost per Ton		Ounces (000)		Grade (dwt. per ton)		Cost per ounce		Per ton		Per oz.	
			Tons (000)	Value (dwt.)	Inch dwt.	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last	This	Last
Gold Fields	*D'nfontein*	12	1,956	7·4	300	25·0	19·3	90	90	418	512	1,030	930	60/7	61/9	427·3	375·1	8·3	8·1	146/–	153/1	43/1	39/5	103/11	97/8
	Libanon	12	2,463	4·7	227	20·5	17·3	68	71	301	291	1,216	1,185	46/–	45/2	275·4	265·8	4·5	4·5	203/1	201/4	10/7	11/2	46/9	49/9
	Luipaards Vlei	12	1,628	4·4	176	18·9	22·3	69	67	236	218	853	971	43/10	42/9	152·5	174·0	3·6	3·6	245/5	238/6	10d.	2/3	4/7	12/5
	Rietfontein C.	6	194	5·1	263	4·5	2·9	47	48	457	486	130	147	45/10	44/7	30·3	33·9	4·7	4·6	196/9	193/4	12/3	13/2	52/8	56/11
	Robinson	6	1,338	4·5	246	2·8	4·4	39	39	297	354	429	448	51/9	48/5	91·7	90·7	4·3	4·0	242/3	239/1	1/7	2/3	7/5	11/3
	Simmer	6	994	4·2	187	10·6	11·3	37	40	294	286	519	571	44/8	42/4	100·0	108·5	3·9	3·7	232/–	229/5	3/4	3/10	17/2	20/10
	Sub Nigel	12	717	7·9	299	22·7	28·4	26	21	329	326	797	797	54/–	56/1	198·0	217·4	5·0	5·5	217/3	205/5	8/1	12/4	32/8	45/3
	Venterspost	12	2,157	5·6	311	37·7	34·6	54	60	435	452	1,426	1,497	52/6	49/1	343·1	355·4	4·8	4·7	218/4	206/8	7/7	10/6	31/7	44/4
	Vlakfontein	6	1,566	40·4	327	12·3	14·6	43	45	348	366	296	297	53/11	54/9	104·5	106·0	7·1	7·1	152/8	153/6	34/1	34/4	96/5	96/3
	Vogels	6	2,321	5·3	224	18·5	21·5	24	27	246	290	575	593	47/–	47/2	129·0	138·0	4·5	4·7	209/6	202/5	9/2	11/3	40/11	48/5
	W. Drie	12	2,546	16·8	717	14·8	21·2	100	100	710	796	910	900	83/1	81/5	873·2	848·0	19·2	18·8	86/7	86/5	156/9	155/2	163/4	164/8
Anglo American	Brakpan	6	2,367	5·0	254	14·9	20·5	23	28	772	696	740	636	31/7	40/6	99·4	108·6	2·7	3·4	234/11	237/6	2/1	2/3	15/5	14/–
	Dagga	6	10,246	5·4	232	12·7	13·4	40	23	424	310	1,364	1,360	30/5	31/–	285·2	299·8	4·2	4·4	145/6	140/10	21/11	24/5	105/–	110/9
	E. Dagga	6	4,686	4·4	162	10·9	12·7	21	43	285	576	541	570	35/4	34/–	89·9	94·1	3·3	3·3	212/8	206/2	6/3	7/6	37/7	45/4
	F. S. Geduld	9	1,899	18·7	880	10·4	8·8	95	100	1,349	1,366	587	459	79/2	78/–	420·2	249·7	14·3	10·9	110/7	143/4	99/11	58/8	139/7	107/10
	Loraine	9	1,044	4·2	187	13·5	24·5	23	29	404	374	592	561	52/8	50/7	111·6	108·7	3·8	3·9	279/7	261/1	L5/6	L1/10	L29/4	L9/10
	P. Brand	9	3,043	17·6	888	10·5	6·4	87	91	1,284	1,268	698	556	65/9	66/–	521·3	425·3	14·9	15·3	88/–	86/3	121/3	126/4	162/4	165/2
	P. Steyn	9	3,927	8·8	390	12·5	18·1	73	71	469	521	848	810	54/5	52/10	324·0	313·0	7·6	7·7	142/6	136/8	41/8	44/5	109/1	115/1
	S.A. Lands	6	3,643	5·6	242	7·7	9·5	42	34	438	461	530	538	39/3	38/3	108·2	116·3	4·1	4·3	192/5	176/9	11/10	15/1	57/11	69/10
	Springs	6	1,965	4·3	182	5·0	4·9	40	39	585	384	755	749	26/4	26/6	84·0	82·2	2·2	2·2	237/–	241/9	1/5	1/–	12/11	9/8
	Vaal Reefs	6	1,813	10·0	397	17·3	10·0	75	83	519	555	416	349	61/3	57/8	186·8	152·1	9·0	8·7	136/4	132/4	51/1	51/3	113/8	117/8
	Welkom	9	3,471	6·5	302	10·4	9·8	64	71	431	419	753	776	57/11	52/3	224·2	196·6	6·0	5·1	194/6	206/3	16/11	12/9	56/9	50/5
	W. Holdings	9	3,930	14·0	640	10·2	14·7	91	92	1,128	1,221	869	806	54/10	55/9	465·9	382·9	10·7	9·5	102/4	117/3	79/2	63/8	147/9	134/1
	W. Reefs	6	4,546	5·9	255	14·9	21·5	53	43	455	501	671	732	47/5	43/8	156·8	158·5	4·7	4·3	202/11	201/6	11/1	10/9	47/6	49/10
Central Mining	*Blyvoor*	12	6,117	13·7	604	16·7	18·7	90	89	725	946	1,244	1,264	64/4	60/2	734·2	718·3	11·8	11·4	109/1	105/10	83/2	82/5	141/–	145/2
	City Deep	6	4,015	5·8	243	6·7	11·3	39	30	278	268	825	880	46/8	47/2	158·4	174·4	3·8	4·0	242/11	238/–	1/3	2/4	6/6	12/1
	Cons. M. R.	12	1,536	4·9	219	15·4	22·7	31	30	253	300	1,740	2,000	36/7	33/8	265·1	276·5	3·0	2·8	240/4	243/2	1/6	1/1	9/10	7/8
	Crown	6	7,599	4·8	216	11·4	19·8	31	35	286	317	1,362	1,437	36/9	36/10	208·1	210·1	3·1	2·9	240/6	251/10	1/4	L4d.	8/11	L1/8
	Durban Deep	6	8,445	4·0	240	19·7	14·3	52	47	312	395	1,073	1,098	39/6	38/3	194·0	192·6	3·6	3·5	218/6	218/1	5/7	5/8	30/8	32/2
	E. Rand Prop.	6	5,590	6·4	302	3·9	6·0	33	47	494	421	1,314	1,285	50/7	50/5	337·1	335·2	5·1	5·2	197/2	193/5	13/5	14/10	52/2	56/9
	Harmony	12	2,292	8·6	452	13·8	12·0	85	82	583	548	952	947	62/7	57/6	381·9	369·6	8·0	7·8	156/–	147/4	37/9	40/4	94/2	103/6
	Modder E.	12	1,223	3·4	138	2·6	3·6	27	39	195	181	1,643	1,671	24/5	24/10	162·7	171·8	2·0	2·1	246/11	141/11	4d.	1/–	3/6	9/4
	Rose Deep	6	423	4·3	23·2	2·3	1·7	43	35	269	396	342	297	32/2	38/3	45·4	45·5	2·7	3·1	242/3	249/9	10d.	1d.	7/11	8d.
	T'vaal G.M.E.	6	53	9·4	—	0·7	3·8	61	13	436	333	100	76	40/7	63/8	15·0	17·5	3·0	4·6	270/10	276/7	1d.	4/4	8d.	18/10
J.C.I.	*E. Champ d'Or*	6	167	1·0	31	4·9	3·0	41	63	40	40	73	71	—	—	1·9	2·1	0·5	0·6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Freddies C.	6	1,292	5·6	224	2·4	4·1	62	68	371	408	301	340	—	—	91·7	87·3	6·1	5·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Govt. G.M.A.	6	662	5·7	382	1·0	1·3	30	47	285	411	374	716	49/–	43/7	63·5	118·3	3·4	3·3	288/6	263/9	6d.	L1/8	2/11	L10/3
	Randfontein	6	537	4·5	230	0·4	1·3	50	31	430	176	173	1,287	—	—	27·9	134·5	3·2	2·1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union Corporation	E. Geduld	6	9,300	6·0	312	2·3	4·6	52	50	231	237	753	824	34/11	33/7	231·6	253·6	6·2	6·2	113/6	109/4	41/9	43/4	135·9	140/9
	Geduld Prop.	6	800	3·6	205	3·8	4·8	42	33	416	274	479	613	37/5	34/7	76·3	97·1	3·2	3·2	234/11	218/3	2/3	5/2	14/5	32/4
	Grootvlei	6	14,000	4·5	212	9·0	10·5	34	44	178	209	1,165	1,157	31/5	31/–	248·2	247·5	4·3	4·3	147/3	145/2	21/8	22/5	101/9	104/10
	Marievale	6	5,200	5·3	244	13·3	12·1	28	34	244	230	423	423	42/3	42/2	111·1	111·2	5·3	5·3	161/–	160/4	23/2	23/7	88/2	89/7
	St. Helena	6	3,250	6·1	342	9·1	7·0	44	51	488	380	692	692	41/10	40/10	203·3	201·9	5·9	5·8	142/6	140/–	31/4	32/1	106/8	109/11
	Van Dyk	6	450	4·0	192	6·3	7·6	16	33	278	297	451	463	39/2	40/9	82·8	78·2	3·7	3·4	213/5	241/1	6/7	1/5	35/9	8/8
General Mining	*Buffelsfontein*	12	2,217	9·6	553	24·2	14·2	96	99	572	457	1,333	577	50/2	51/2	438·9	173·7	6·6	6·0	152/4	169/9	32/11	24/3	97/6	80/5
	Ellaton	12	533	7·5	312	6·5	6·9	66	61	486	490	387	390	38/6	42/1	88·1	83·8	4·6	4·3	169/–	195/9	18/4	11/9	80/7	54/6
	Stilfontien	6	4,361	9·9	388	8·4	8·5	86	92	412	470	660	580	54/10	54/2	327·3	252·0	9·9	8·7	110/7	124/8	68/9	54/6	138/9	125/6
	S. Roodepoort	12	1,093	4·9	230	14·9	14·4	29	40	291	253	350	346	42/6	42/–	82·8	80·9	4·7	4·7	179/9	179/9	16/5	16/5	69/6	70/1
	W. Rand Cons.	6	5,264	3·4	170	9·6	11·8	75	69	357	341	1,208	1,315	—	—	121·1	134·4	2·0	2·0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo T'vaal	*Hartebeest*	12	2,453	9·7	383	36·9	23·7	95	93	434	465	1,018	920	65/2	65/7	558·3	473·5	11·0	10·3	118/10	127/5	71/11	63/4	131/2	123/2
	Rand Leases	12	2,193	4·2	188	28·0	27·8	48	45	266	255	2,014	1,939	37/8	40/10	306·6	303·0	3·0	3·1	247/8	261/5	4d.	L1/8	2/2	L10/8
	Village M.R.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	371	397	38/11	35/10	60·8	64·1	3·3	3·2	237/3	222/6	2/1	4/7	12/7	28/3
	Virginia	6	2,086	5·8	304	15·2	12·6	38	52	332	404	591	585	58/4	53/8	155·5	156·9	5·3	5·4	221/10	200/2	7/3	13/4	27/6	49/10
Others	N. Kleinfont'n	6	1,734	3·4	150	7·8	8·7	38	37	271	309	540	587	30/8	30/7	64·1	68·0	2·4	2·3	258/6	264/–	L1/1	L1/7	L9/1	L13/10
	Spaarwater	6	267	5·9	224	5·7	5·3	21	18	268	254	64	63	75/6	76/4	19·7	19·4	6·2	6·2	245/5	248/–	1/1	7d.	3/5	1/11
	Wit Nigel	12	739	4·7	174	12·9	10·4	22	41	301	372	210	215	54/1	48/2	51·3	47·9	4·9	4·5	221/6	215/11	7/1	7/9	29/2	34/6

(c) After deferred share participation.

spending (a rise of some $3,000,000,000 is foreseen in the third quarter of this year) seems at the moment likely to be enough to prevent the weakening of the capital goods industries from infecting consumer spending. Aside from new capital projects, inventory de-stocking (which all along has been the dominant characteristic of the present recession) appears to be slackening off, and this of itself must result in a rising tempo of activity.

As regards the hopes of a gold price increase, there is little that can be said beyond the plain fact that in Washington neither the administration nor either of the parties appear in any way interested in the matter as a live issue or indeed even seem fully aware of the likely consequences which they must implicitly accept in rejecting such a step. The issues were stated with commendable clarity by Mr. H. C. Koch in his presidential address to the Transvaal and O.F.S. Chamber of Mines, at the end of June. Indeed we must commend the whole of his address to any of our readers who may not already have studied it. Thus all in all the investor, who looks to the American scene as the bell-wether of the London stock markets, may have been less inclined during the past few weeks to shop in the Kaffir market.

The Impact of A.S.A.I.T.

No doubt part of the buoyancy of the new mines and finance shares in recent weeks, has been due to the announcement of the formation of the American South African Investment Trust which embodies the financial and stock market acumen of the Dillon Reed Banking organization, and the mining (and more especially the South African mining) experience of Engelhard Industries.

These are both American firms, and when the formation of the A.S.A.I.T. was first announced something over two months' ago, it was stressed that its purpose was to provide a channel for the investment by Americans of some $30,000,000 in South African mining—not necessarily exclusively gold mining. The groups must clearly welcome this opportunity of developing what could become a substantial additional source of new capital for mining, and it would be surprising if the promotion of the scheme did not owe something to their initiative.

When Mr. Harry Oppenheimer was recently in London he made it clear that so far as Anglo American was concerned his group would be prepared to assist the new Trust in its share purchases in so far as these could not be accommodated by the market. More recently General Mining has announced that it has granted the Trust options on a portfolio of gold and industrial shares, and there is no reason to doubt that the other groups—notably perhaps Central Mining with which Mr. C. A. Engelhard and his associate Mr. G. V. Richdale have close connections—will be any less ready to offer accommodation.

Mr. Engelhard's recent references to the co-operation, which A.S.A.I.T. has received from the South African Government, are believed to refer to an assurance which the Houses have received from the Minister of Finance that no tax will be levied on profits accruing to them from the sales of blocks of shares to the new Trust, provided that the proceeds of these sales are earmarked for development projects and are not distributed as dividends.

Further evidence of the South African Government's desire to help the industry in this operation can be seen in the Minister's budget statement that he intended to exempt from normal income tax, profits on share and bullion dealing by overseas companies provided that *all* the shareholders are resident overseas.

A.S.A.I.T.'s Portfolio Should Be Attractive

We have no knowledge of how the portfolio of the Trust is likely to look, but it would be surprising if purchases have not been concentrated on some of the finance shares and on the most promising of the new mines, which still have considerable scope for increased earnings and eventual capital appreciation. In any event, if a portfolio of this nature has been built up by A.S.A.I.T. at the kind of prices which have been ruling during the past two months, its shares, when they come on to the New York stock exchange (they have yet to obtain a quotation), should prove most attractive. Moreover, if, as appears possible, they are going to be dealt in on London and Continental markets, they should also attract considerable attention over here.

It will also be interesting to learn in due course to what extent the Trust has acquired participating rights on areas under prospect, as this might throw some light on the precise character which the Trust is likely to assume. Is it to be no more than an investment trust, or are we in fact seeing a new South African finance house in embryo? One thing is certain. If this venture is the success which seems possible, other American interests may well seek to follow this example, and for this reason alone the groups will surely go out of their way to accommodate this present enterprise on favourable terms.

A Ceiling to Uranium

Against the background of a steadily rising world production of uranium oxide, it is scarcely surprising that the Combined Development Agency should have sought to limit its purchase obligations under the contracts it has with South African mines. Not only have the uranium plants been proving to have a higher and more efficient production capacity than that for which they were originally designed, but also, as matters stood prior to the recent limitation, there was clearly some incentive for mines with rich uranium reefs to extend their U. plant capacity from their own resources so long as the market appeared inexhaustible at current prices. Broadly, the outcome of the discussions announced last May between the Combined Development Agency and the South African Atomic Energy Board, at which members of the gold mining industry were represented, has been effectively to discourage any private investment in additional new plant by setting a ceiling of 6,200 tons per annum to the amount which the Agency will purchase under its various contracts in any one year from July 1 last. It is, of course, open to South African and most other producers to dispose of surplus production at whatever price they can get by private negotiation in countries where bilateral agreements in respect of uranium exist, and Harmony has already made one such arrangement for a small tonnage.

Sales of uranium oxide to the Agency are currently running at about 5,850 tons per annum, so there is no immediate danger of the uranium earnings being affected. Moreover, the ceiling total has been assessed not on the basis of the original production ratings of the various plants, but on the basis of their proved output capacity. Nevertheless, recent events have served to remind everyone that there is a definite ceiling to the profits which the U. mines can earn under the C.D.A. contracts, and that many of the mines are already at or near this limit.

Meanwhile, precisely how the quota will affect individual mines has yet to be seen. Only one or two, notably Stilfontein, have as yet published the preliminary allocation figure which they have negotiated with the Combined Development Agency. Equally, it is not yet clear precisely where F.S. Saaiplaas, which presumably would never have planned for uranium production without the expectation of a contract, will now fit into the picture. Moreover, other uranium producers, notably Western Ultra Deep Levels, loom further ahead, but by the time such mines are in production uranium will presumably be selling on an open market basis, and at substantially lower prices.

The precise machinery whereby individual mines are going to negotiate their allocations is also not entirely clear. So far as can be ascertained, preliminary allocations such as that announced by Stilfontein have been negotiated directly between the mine and the agency. However, once total production gets close to the ceiling, it seems inevitable that, either through the Chamber or on the basis of some *ad hoc* committee, the mines with U. contracts must get together to agree precisely how any necessary restrictions on output should be applied.

Why the Hush on Prices and Costs?

While on the subject of the industry's negotiations with the Agency, it surprises us that the Agency persists in requiring the continuance of the embargo on information regarding uranium contract prices and production costs now that restrictions have been lifted on every other aspect of the industry's operation. It is not as if uranium supplies were in any way short and, indeed, it is pretty obvious that within five to seven years there is going to be a flourishing free market. What everybody wants to know — subsidized producers in other countries no less than shareholders in South African mines—is the kind of price at which uranium is likely to settle down in a free market.

It has been suggested that the Americans are reluctant to disclose the prices they are paying in South Africa, where uranium is mainly a by-product, as compared with the prices they are paying to primary uranium producers elsewhere. However, any differential advantage which the South African industry may be enjoying in this respect can now only be of historic interest, and moreover is no doubt justifiable in terms of the supply emergency existing at the time when the contracts were first placed.

What is far more important is that all concerned should now be able to begin to calculate their relative competitive positions when present contracts begin

(*Continued on page* 13)

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

GOLD MINING COMPANIES' DIRECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1958

(All Companies mentioned are incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

DEVELOPMENT VALUES

The development values in all these Companies' Reports represent actual results of sampling, no allowance having been made for adjustments which are necessary in estimating ore reserves.

FREE STATE GEDULD MINES, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £2,500,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Tons milled	205,000	191,500
Ounces fine	147,046	138,934
Yield per ton—dwt.	14.35	14.51
Cost per ounce	109s. 0d.	110s. 6d.
Revenue per ton milled	178s. 11d.	180s. 9d.
Cost per ton milled	78s. 2d.	80s. 2d.
Profit per ton milled	100s. 9d.	100s. 7d.
WORKING RESULTS		
Working revenue	£1,834,531	£1,730,555
Working costs	801,466	767,868
Working Profit	£1,033,065	£962,687

The estimated working profit for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£2,932,534.** (30th June, 1957—**£1,346,418**).

Interest charges for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to **£160,412.** (30th June, 1957—**£332,546.**)

No taxation and no share of profit are as yet payable to the Government.

LOAN REPAYMENTS

An amount of **£1,000,000** was repaid against the loans of **£1,500,000** advanced to the company on its formation, leaving a balance of **£60,062** still outstanding.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Total expenditure	£267,431	£78,295
Underground development charged to capital included in the above	£24,000	£40,000
DEVELOPMENT		
Footage driven	21,651	21,234
Sampled		
Feet	3,130	3,425
Average value—dwt. per ton	261.35	236.66
Width—inches	5.20	6.11
Equivalent inch-dwt.	1,359	1,446
Payable		
Feet	2,960	3,320
Percentage	94.6	96.9
Average value—dwt. per ton	276.25	242.35
Width—inches	5.18	6.14
Equivalent inch-dwt.	1,431	1,488

The results obtained in the vicinity of the individual shafts were :—

NO. 1. SHAFT AREA		
Sampled		
Feet	1,130	780
Average value—dwt. per ton	138.04	119.86
Width—inches	6.23	5.79
Equivalent inch-dwt.	860	694
Payable		
Feet	975	675
Percentage	86.3	86.5
Average value—dwt. per ton	155.80	133.11
Width—inches	6.29	5.89
Equivalent inch-dwt.	980	784
NO. 2 SHAFT AREA		
Sampled		
Feet	2,000	2,645
Average value—dwt. per ton	355.19	268.44
Width—inches	4.62	6.21
Equivalent inch-dwt.	1,641	1,667
Payable		
Feet	1,985	2,645
Percentage	99.3	100.0
Average value—dwt. per ton	357.02	268.44
Width—inches	4.63	6.21
Equivalent inch-dwt.	1,653	1,667

SHAFT SINKING

No. 2 Ventilation Shaft. This shaft was sunk **688** feet to a depth of **842** feet below the collar.

DAGGAFONTEIN MINES, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £1,750,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	712,000	652,000
Ounces fine	147,521	137,667
Yield per ton—dwt.	4.14	4.22
Cost per ounce	144s. 11d.	146s. 2d.
Revenue per ton milled	51s. 9d.	52s. 7d.
Cost per ton milled	30s. 0d.	30s. 10d.
Profit per ton milled	21s. 9d.	21s. 9d.
Uranium		
Tons treated	377,994	361,961
Uranium oxide produced—lb.	144,140	136,355
Yield per ton treated—lb.	0.381	0.377
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£1,841,873	£1,714,012
—Working costs	1,068,780	1,006,026
—Working profit	£773,093	£707,986
Uranium and Sulphuric Acid—Working profit (estimated)	422,000	404,000
Total Working Profit	£1,195,093	£1,111,986

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£2,322,972.** (30th June, 1957—**£2,492,917.**)

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF PROFITS—Estimated liability for the six months ended 30th June, 1958—**£1,281,200.**

URANIUM AND SULPHURIC ACID PLANT LOANS		
Quarterly instalment, comprising redemption and interest	£140,776	£140,776
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Nil	Nil

DIVIDEND—Dividend No. **51** of **2s. 6d.** per share was declared payable to members registered in the books of the Company on the 30th June, 1958, and to persons presenting the relevant coupons detached from Share Warrants to Bearer.

DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef Leader :		
Footage driven	4,032	2,418
Sampled		
Feet	3,490	1,770
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	10.21	11.30
Width—inches	19.81	17.34
Equivalent inch-dwt.	202	196
Payable		
Feet	1,775	760
Percentage	50.9	42.9
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	16.90	16.02
Width—inches	20.46	24.51
Equivalent inch-dwt.	346	393
Kimberley Reef :		
Footage driven	3,933	4,140
Sampled		
Feet	3,760	3,710
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	3.46	8.32
Width—inches	40.33	33.36
Equivalent inch-dwt.	140	278
Payable (gold)		
Feet	800	1,755
Percentage	21.3	47.3
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	9.81	19.26
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	0.46	1.05
Width—inches	43.78	26.55
Equivalent inch-dwt.	429	511
Equivalent inch-lb.	20.31	27.75

WESTERN HOLDINGS LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £1,874,094

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Tons milled	295,000	281,000
Ounces fine	164,656	150,864
Yield per ton—dwt.	11.16	10.74
Cost per ounce	100s. 5d.	103s. 0d
Revenue per ton milled	139s. 2d.	133s. 9d
Cost per ton milled	56s. 1d.	55s. 3d
Profit per ton milled	83s. 1d.	78s. 6d
WORKING RESULTS		
Working revenue	£2,052,869	£1,879,603
Working costs	827,045	776,825
Working Profit	£1,225,824	£1,102,778

The estimated working profit for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£3,440,942.** (30th June, 1957—**£2,567,103.**)

Interest charges for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to **£34,470.** (30th June, 1957—**£52,153.**)

No taxation and no share of profit are as yet payable to the Government.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£372,348	£424,550
DEVELOPMENT		
Footage driven	21,857	19,967
Sampled		
Feet	3,250	3,265
Average value—dwt. per ton	200.35	185.34
Width—inches	4.87	5.59
Equivalent inch-dwt.	976	1,036
Payable		
Feet	2,940	2,950
Percentage	90.5	90.4
Average value—dwt. per ton	220.29	204.75
Width—inches	4.86	5.55
Equivalent inch-dwt.	1,071	1,136

SHAFT SINKING—No. 3 Circular Shaft System :—
24 ft. Diameter Main Shaft. This shaft has now been commissioned and development work ancillary to the shaft is in progress.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LAND AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 3s. 6d. each) £433,125

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	273,500	256,000
Ounces fine	55,518	52,725
Yield per ton—dwt.	4.06	4.12
Cost per ounce	191s. 7d.	193s. 0d.
Revenue per ton milled	50s. 7d.	51s. 3d.
Cost per ton milled	38s. 11d.	39s. 9d.
Profit per ton milled	11s. 8d.	11s. 6d.
WORKING RESULTS		
Working revenue	£691,989	£655,990
Working costs	531,821	508,727
Working profit	£160,168	£147,263

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£313,435** (30th June, 1957—**£405,874**).

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF PROFITS—Estimated liability for the six months ended 30th June, 1958—**£60,900.**

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£63,574	£57,765

DIVIDEND—Dividend No. **40** of **1s. 6d.** per share was declared payable to members registered in the books of the Company on the 30th June, 1958, and to persons presenting the relevant coupons detached from Share Warrants to Bearer.

DEVELOPMENT		
Mining Lease Area		
Total Development—feet	5,094	5,336
Sampled		
Feet	3,540	4,240
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	8.78	7.56
Width—inches	26.41	25.25
Equivalent inch-dwt.	232	191
Payable		
Feet	1,680	1,500
Percentage	47.5	35.4
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	14.47	15.34
Width—inches	29.36	29.47
Equivalent inch-dwt.	425	452
Outside Mining Lease Area (Withok No. 7)		
Total Development—feet	6,858	5,983
Sampled		
Feet	1,490	880
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	16.60	26.69
Width—inches	26.80	18.11
Equivalent inch-dwt.	445	483
Payable		
Feet	990	635
Percentage	66.4	72.2
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	20.33	33.93
Width—inches	31.39	18.88
Equivalent inch-dwt.	638	641

EAST DAGGAFONTEIN MINES, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 10s. each) £1,865,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	275,500	265,500
Ounces fine	45,770	44,130
Yield per ton—dwt.	3.32	3.32
Cost per ounce	211s. 10d.	213s. 7d.
Revenue per ton milled	41s. 5d.	41s. 5d.
Cost per ton milled	35s. 2d.	35s. 6d.
Profit per ton milled	6s. 3d.	5s. 11d.
WORKING RESULTS		
Working revenue	£570,525	£549,483
Working costs	484,838	471,181
Working Profit	£85,687	£78,302

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£169,149** (30th June, 1957—**£213,217**).

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF PROFITS—Estimated liability for the six months ended 30th June, 1958—**£64,445.**

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Nil	Nil

DIVIDEND—Dividend No. **37** of **7½d.** per share was declared payable to members registered in the books of the Company on the 30th June, 1958.

DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef Leader		
Footage driven	1,715	1,443
Sampled		
Feet	1,385	1,130
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	12.94	10.97
Width—inches	8.18	8.34
Equivalent inch-dwt.	106	91
Payable		
Feet	415	325
Percentage	30.0	28.8
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	24.48	20.33
Width—inches	9.28	9.26
Equivalent inch-dwt.	227	188
Kimberley Reef		
Footage driven	4,892	5,097
Sampled		
Feet	4,305	4,050
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	19.52	24.15
Width—inches	4.09	3.94
Equivalent inch-dwt.	80	95
Payable		
Feet	730	880
Percentage	17.0	21.7
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	49.92	54.49
Width—inches	5.90	5.94
Equivalent inch-dwt.	295	324

BRAKPAN MINES, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £1,150,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	381,000	359,000
Ounces fine	49,516	49,897
Yield per ton—dwt.	2.60	2.78
Cost per ounce	233s. 6d.	236s. 3d.
Revenue per ton milled	32s. 5d.	34s. 7d.
Cost per ton milled	30s. 4d.	32s. 10d.
Profit per ton milled	2s. 1d.	1s. 9d
WORKING RESULTS		
Working revenue	£617,570	£621,258
Working costs	578,057	589,437
Working profit	£39,513	£31,821

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£76,518** (30th June, 1957—**£75,978**).

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF PROFITS—Estimated liability for the six months ended 30th June, 1958—**£8,900.**

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Nil	£8,600

DIVIDEND—Dividend No. **91** of **4½d.** per share was declared payable to members registered in the books of the Company on the 30th June, 1958, and to persons presenting the relevant coupons detached from Share Warrants to Bearer.

DEVELOPMENT		
Total Development—feet	9,870	9,518
Sampled		
Feet	7,465	7,375
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	3.43	4.47
Width—inches	66.21	63.99
Equivalent inch-dwt.	227	286
Payable		
Feet	1,590	1,915
Percentage	21.3	26.0
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	11.01	13.78
Width—inches	66.05	58.77
Equivalent inch-dwt.	727	810

PRESIDENT STEYN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each £3,500,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	294,000	277,000
Ounces fine	112,097	106,264
Yield per ton—dwt.	7.63	7.67
Cost per ounce	143s. 1d.	142s. 8d.
Revenue per ton milled	95s. 2d.	95s. 7d.
Cost per ton milled	54s. 7d.	54s. 9d.
Profit per ton milled	40s. 7d.	40s. 10d.
Uranium (Joint Production Scheme)		
Tonnage entitlement of this Company	211,489	216,855
Lb. apportioned	64,603	64,067
Yield per ton on lb. apportioned	.305	.295
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£1,398,363	£1,323,733
—Working costs	801,747	758,012
—Working profit	596,616	565,721
Uranium—Working profit (estimated)	162,000	169,000
Total Working Profit	£758,616	£734,721

The estimated working profit for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£2,276,136.** (30th June, 1957—**£2,346,876.**)

Interest charges for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958 (excluding interest on uranium loans), amounted to **£100,255.** (30th June, 1957—**£126,336.**)

No taxation and no share of profit are as yet payable to the Government.

URANIUM LOANS		
Quarterly instalment, comprising redemption and interest	£122,887	£122,887
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Gold	£96,497	£63,613
Uranium	—	5,368
	96,497	68,981
Add: Contributions towards capital cost of Welkom uranium plant	23,487	24,553
	119,984	93,534
Less: Recoupments from participants in the joint uranium production scheme towards the capital cost of the President Steyn uranium plant	80,748	79,522
Net Total	£39,236	£14,012
DEVELOPMENT		
Footage driven	17,152	14,342
BASAL REEF		
Sampled		
Feet	3,415	3,540
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	32.97	39.51
Width—inches	11.31	10.99
Equivalent inch-dwt.	373	434
Payable (gold)		
Feet	2,800	3,065
Percentage	82.0	86.6
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	37.80	42.78
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	1.29	1.65
Width—inches	11.48	11.35
Equivalent inch-dwt.	434	486
Equivalent inch-lb.	14.80	18.69
LEADER REEF		
Sampled		
Feet	455	545
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	2.20	2.90
Width—inches	52.19	66.60
Equivalent inch-dwt.	115	193
Payable (gold)		
Feet	60	95
Percentage	13.2	17.4
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	5.51	6.92
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	0.34	1.14
Width—inches	69.67	74.74
Equivalent inch-dwt.	384	517
Equivalent inch-lb.	23.48	85.05

SHAFT SINKING—No. 3 Joint Ventilation Shaft System (for the joint account of this company, President Brand and Welkom Gold Mining companies) :

24 ft. Diameter Shaft : Development ancillary to the shaft is being carried out and the installation of the remainder of the permanent equipment is in progress.

CAPITAL—During the quarter the **1,000,000** shares comprising the company's reserve capital were offered to members registered on 6th June, 1958. The offer was subscribed in full and the company's issued capital was accordingly increased to **£3,500,000**, divided into **14,000,000 shares of 5s.** each.

WESTERN DEEP LEVELS, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL : (£850,000 in 850,000 " A " shares of £1 each)

SHAFT SINKING—NO. 2 SHAFT SYSTEM

No. 2 Main Shaft : During the quarter the construction of the headgear, together with the erection of the sinking and service hoists, was completed. The shaft was deepened **32** feet by the civil contractors to a depth of **177** feet. With the completion of all preparatory work, sinking operations commenced towards the end of June and the shaft was sunk **64** feet to a depth of **241** feet.

No. 2 Ventilation Shaft : This shaft was advanced **889** feet to a depth of **1,366** feet and, in addition, **165** feet of development was done in a temporary pump chamber. The intersection of water-bearing fissures retarded shaft sinking progress.

WESTERN DEEP LEVELS, LIMITED *Continued*

NO. 3 SHAFT SYSTEM

No. 3 Main Shaft : Work was completed on the shaft collar and concrete headgear. Sinking operations began in the middle of May and the shaft was deepened **372** feet to a depth of **549** feet. In addition, a small temporary pump chamber was cut.

No. 3 Ventilation Shaft : Sinking operations continued throughout the quarter and the shaft was sunk **953** feet to a depth of **2,052** feet. A temporary pump chamber, necessitating **155** feet of development, was also excavated. The intersection of water-bearing fissures retarded shaft sinking operations.

BUILDINGS AND PLANT

Concrete weigh batching plants at both shaft systems were completed and brought into commission. At No. 3 Shaft the waste rock bin and conveyor belt have been completed and are in operation.

GENERAL

Power Supply : A substation serving the No. 2 Shaft area has been completed.

Water Supply : The 10-inch water supply main from Blyvooruitzicht was completed.

Roads : Satisfactory progress has been made with the construction of permanent roads on the mine property.

European Housing : A total of **129** houses has been built in Carletonville Township. **33** houses are under construction on the mine property.

WELKOM GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £3,062,500

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	265,000	246,000
Ounces fine	78,831	72,957
Yield per ton—dwt.	5.95	5.93
Cost per ounce	192s. 7d.	193s. 11d.
Revenue per ton milled	74s. 2d.	73s. 10d.
Cost per ton milled	57s. 3d.	57s. 6d.
Profit per ton milled	16s. 11d.	16s. 4d.
Uranium (Joint Production Scheme)		
Tonnage entitlement of this company	211,490	216,854
lb. apportioned	62,604	56,292
Yield per ton on lb. apportioned	.296	.260
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£982,964	£908,758
—Working costs	759,089	707,432
—Working profit	223,875	201,326
Uranium—Working profit (estimated)	162,000	151,000
Total Working Profit	£385,875	£352,326

The estimated working profit for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£1,115,187.** (30th June, 1957—**£606,194.**)

Interest charges for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958 (excluding interest on uranium loans) amounted to **£129,270.** (30th June, 1957—**£115,486.**)

No taxation and no share of profit are as yet payable to the Government.

LOAN REPAYMENTS		
Debentures		
5% Debentures of a nominal value of **£126,400** were purchased by the Company at a cost of **£123,220.**		
Uranium Loans		
Quarterly instalment comprising redemption and interest	£127,645	£127,645
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Gold	226,785	189,515
Uranium	10,417	6,025
	£237,202	£195,540
Add: Contribution towards capital cost of President Steyn Uranium Plant	22,547	23,599
	259,749	219,139
Less: Recoupments from participants in the joint uranium production scheme towards the capital cost of the Welkom uranium plant	84,108	82,735
Net Total	£175,641	£136,404
DEVELOPMENT		
Footage driven	16,867	15,430
Sampled		
Feet	4,445	2,830
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	27.70	17.79
Width—inches	10.58	12.88
Equivalent inch-dwt.	293	229
Payable (gold)		
Feet	2,630	1,655
Percentage	59.2	58.5
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	42.52	22.60
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	2.24	1.11
Width—inches	10.63	15.24
Equivalent inch-dwt.	452	344
Equivalent inch-lb.	23.85	16.92

Development results in the south-western area continue to be adversely affected by the sill mentioned in the previous quarterly report.

SHAFT SINKING—No. 1 Shaft: The deepening of this shaft was continued and advanced **129** feet to a depth of **4,454** feet; development of the ore-pass system is in progress.

No. 1 Vertical Ventilation Winze: This winze was sunk **824** feet to a depth of **856** feet below the collar.

No. 2 Shaft: Work preparatory to the deepening of this shaft has been completed.

No. 3 Joint Ventilation Shaft System (for the joint account of this company, President Brand and President Steyn Gold Mining Companies).

24 ft. Diameter Shaft: Development ancillary to the shaft is being carried out and the installation of the remainder of the permanent equipment is in progress.

LORAINE GOLD MINES, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 10s. each) £8,226,686

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	216,000	192,000
Ounces fine	39,950	35,463
Yield per ton—dwt.	3.70	3.69
Cost per ounce	282s. 8d.	285s. 8d.
Revenue per ton milled	46s. 1d.	46s. 0d.
Cost per ton milled	52s. 3d.	52s. 9d.
Loss per ton milled	6s. 2d.	6s. 9d
Uranium (Joint Production Scheme)		
Tonnage entitlement of this company	175,257	162,329
Lb. apportioned	45,395	40,179
Yield per ton on lb. apportioned	.259	.248
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£498,163	£441,638
—Working costs	564,599	506,539
—Working loss	66,436	64,901
Uranium—Working profit (estimated)	101,000	91,000
Total Working Profit	£34,564	£26,099

The estimated working profit for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, was £118,200 (30th June, 1957—£180,712).

Interest charges for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to £24,598 (30th June, 1957—£24,598).

No taxation and no share of profit are as yet payable to the Government.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Gold (including £36,000 in respect of underground development charged to capital. Previous quarter —£68,000)	£62,852	£83,870
Uranium		
Contribution towards capital cost of President Steyn uranium plant	18,697	17,661
Contribution towards capital cost of Welkom uranium plant	19,474	18,373
Total	£101,023	£119,904
DEVELOPMENT		
Footage driven	10,695	14,270
BASAL REEF :		
Sampled		
Feet	1,065	1,335
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	18.66	33.56
Width—inches	5.11	4.28
Equivalent inch-dwt.	95	144
Payable (gold)		
Feet	165	480
Percentage	15.5	36.0
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	32.04	53.01
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	2.04	3.71
Width—inches	6.58	4.89
Equivalent inch-dwt.	211	259
Equivalent inch-lb.	13.44	18.12
" B " REEF :		
Sampled		
Feet	2,050	2,760
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	7.14	9.74
Width—inches	27.99	11.84
Equivalent inch-dwt.	200	115
Payable (gold)		
Feet	600	335
Percentage	29.3	12.1
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	20.68	38.88
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	1.03	1.11
Width—inches	25.67	18.25
Equivalent inch-dwt.	531	710
Equivalent inch-lb.	26.44	20.16
RAINBOW REEF :		
Sampled		
Feet	85	130
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	10.77	7.31
Width—inches	37.71	35.54
Equivalent inch-dwt.	406	260
Payable (gold)		
Feet	60	40
Percentage	70.6	30.8
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	19.60	13.65
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	0.98	0.47
Width—inches	26.58	53.13
Equivalent inch-dwt.	521	725
Equivalent inch-lb.	25.93	25.07
OTHER REEFS :		

No development was accomplished on other reefs.

PROPOSED MERGER WITH RIEBEECK GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.—As announced in the Press on 23rd June, 1958, steps are being taken to effect a merger of Riebeeck Gold Mining Company, Limited, with this company.

A formal agreement embodying the terms and conditions of the proposed merger is in the course of preparation. Subject to the consent of the Honourable the Minister of Mines to the merger of the mining areas of the two companies, the proposals will be submitted to the shareholders of both companies for their approval at extraordinary general meetings to be called for this purpose. A circular containing details of the proposals and giving notice of such meetings will be sent to shareholders as soon as possible.

VAAL REEFS EXPLORATION AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £2,625,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	215,500	199,500
Ounces fine	96,979	89,767
Yield per ton—dwt.	9.01	9.00
Cost per ounce	137s. 11d.	134s. 10d.
Revenue per ton milled	112s. 4d.	112s. 0d.
Cost per ton milled	62s. 1d.	60s. 8d.
Profit per ton milled	50s. 1d.	51s. 4d.
Uranium		
Tons treated	214,201	194,043
Uranium oxide produced—lb.	147,390	127,616
Yield per ton treated—lb.	0.688	0.658
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£1,208,441	£1,117,104
—Working costs	668,606	605,068
—Working profit	£539,835	£512,036
Uranium—Working profit (estimated)	402,000	359,000
Total Working Profit	£941,835	£871,036

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was £1,822,784. (30th June, 1957—£1,529,705.)

No taxation and no share of profits are as yet payable to the Government.

URANIUM PLANT LOANS		
Quarterly instalment, comprising redemption and interest	£70,158	£70,158
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£466,932	£198,972
Underground development charged to capital expenditure and included in the above	(£60,000)	(£88,000)

DIVIDEND—Dividend No. 4 of 1s. 6d. per share was declared payable to members registered in the books of the company on the 30th June, 1958.

DEVELOPMENT		
Total development—feet	26,799	24,602
Sampled		
Feet	8,305	8,965
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	77.92	77.28
Width—inches	5.39	5.15
Equivalent inch-dwt.	420	398
Payable (gold)		
Feet	6,065	6,760
Percentage	73.0	75.4
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	94.60	93.08
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	7.71	6.97
Width—inches	5.74	5.35
Equivalent inch-dwt.	543	498
Equivalent inch-lb.	44.23	37.28

NO. 2 SHAFT SYSTEM—Excavations for the collar and hoist foundations are in progress. Estimates indicate that capital expenditure amounting to approximately £5,250,000 will be incurred in sinking and equipping the No. 2 Shaft System, in providing shaft buildings and other necessary surface installations, in an extension of the reduction plant and in the provision of additional European and Native housing.

SPRINGS MINES, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £2,527,500

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	383,000	372,000
Ounces fine	42,470	41,470
Yield per ton—dwt.	2.22	2.23
Cost per ounce	236s. 8d.	237s. 8d.
Revenue per ton milled	27s. 8d.	27s. 9d.
Cost per ton milled	26s. 3d.	26s. 6d.
Profit per ton milled	1s. 5d.	1s. 3d.
WORKING RESULTS		
Working revenue	£529,439	£515,914
Working costs	502,641	492,750
Working Profit	£26,798	£23,164

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was £54,334. (30th June, 1957, £39,794.)

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF PROFITS—Estimated liability for the six months ended 30th June, 1958—£11,200.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	Nil	Nil
DEVELOPMENT		
Total Development—feet	3,246	2,529
Sampled		
Feet	2,790	2,240
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	20.25	21.95
Width—inches	13.39	12.45
Equivalent inch-dwt.	271	273
Payable		
Feet	1,145	855
Percentage	41.0	38.2
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	39.45	44.63
Width—inches	14.19	13.78
Equivalent inch-dwt.	560	615

WESTERN REEFS EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In shares of 5s. each) £1,750,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	343,500	327,500
Ounces fine	80,610	76,205
Yield per ton—dwt.	4.69	4.65
Cost per ounce	200s. 11d.	204s. 11d.
Revenue per ton milled	58s. 6d.	57s. 11d.
Cost per ton milled	47s. 2d.	47s. 8d.
Profit per ton milled	11s. 4d.	10s. 3d.
Uranium		
Tons treated	645,168	635,105
Uranium oxide produced—lb.	162,332	164,467
Yield per ton treated—lb.	0.252	0.259
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£1,004,835	£948,741
—Working costs	809,923	780,764
—Working profit	£194,912	£167,977
Uranium and Sulphuric Acid—Working profit (estimated)	454,000	457,000
Total Working Profit	£648,912	£624,977

The estimated working profit for the six months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£1,283,686.** (30th June, 1957—**£1,294,808.**)

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SHARE OF PROFITS—Estimated liability for the six months ended 30th June, 1958—**£521,800.**

URANIUM AND SULPHURIC ACID PLANT LOANS

Quarterly instalment, comprising redemption and interest	£169,182	£169,182
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£33,474	£13,865

DIVIDEND—Dividend No. **34** of **1s. 3d.** per share was declared payable to members registered in the books of the Company on the 30th June, 1958.

DEVELOPMENT		
Mining Lease Area (Including the Goedgenoeg area over which the Minister of Mines has agreed to grant a lease)		
Ventersdorp Contact and Elsburg Reefs :		
Footage driven	7,237	6,944
Sampled		
Feet	3,690	3,330
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	5.95	6.75
Width—inches	34.00	34.39
Equivalent inch-dwt.	202	232
Payable (gold)		
Feet	1,270	1,315
Percentage	34.4	39.5
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	9.58	11.55
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	0.29	0.48
Width—inches	41.11	39.05
Equivalent inch-dwt.	394	451
Equivalent inch-lb.	11.72	18.65
Vaal Reef :		
Footage driven	9,733	8,978
Sampled		
Feet	3,745	4,175
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	23.95	25.83
Width—inches	13.92	13.66
Equivalent inch-dwt.	333	353
Payable (gold)		
Feet	2,490	2,775
Percentage	66.5	66.5
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	40.23	34.47
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	3.13	2.64
Width—inches	11.49	14.09
Equivalent inch-dwt.	462	486
Equivalent inch-lb.	36.00	37.17
DEVELOPMENT—Outside Mining Lease Area : (Results of development on Ventersdorp Contact and Elsburg reefs on the Farm Nooitgedacht No. 53)		
Footage driven	3,862	3,692
Sampled		
Feet	2,785	2,525
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	9.25	12.82
Width—inches	25.39	23.64
Equivalent inch-dwt.	235	303
Payable (gold)		
Feet	1,215	1,485
Percentage	43.6	58.8
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	12.13	14.12
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	0.33	0.41
Width—inches	35.56	32.06
Equivalent inch-dwt.	431	453
Equivalent inch-lb.	11.85	13.19

PRESIDENT BRAND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL (In units of stock of 5s. each) £3,510,000

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold		
Tons milled	263,000	227,000
Ounces fine	196,625	168,149
Yield per ton—dwt.	14.95	14.81
Cost per ounce	86s. 10d.	87s. 8d.
Revenue per ton milled	186s. 6d.	184s. 9d.
Cost per ton milled	64s. 11d.	64s. 11d.
Profit per ton milled	121s. 7d.	119s. 10d.
Uranium (Joint Production Scheme)		
Tonnage entitlement of this company	211,489	215,604
Lb. apportioned	55,000	58,481
Yield per ton on lb. apportioned	.260	.271
WORKING RESULTS		
Gold—Working revenue	£2,452,423	£2,097,057
—Working costs	853,482	737,178
—Working profit	1,598,941	1,359,879
Uranium—Working profit (estimated)	122,000	133,000
Total Working Profit	£1,720,941	£1,492,879

The estimated working profit for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, was **£4,621,056** (30th June, 1957—**£3,859,151**).

Interest charges for the nine months ended 30th June, 1958, amounted to **£28,209** (30th June, 1957—**£30,285**).

No taxation and no share of profit are as yet payable to the Government.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
Gold (Including **£4,000** in respect of underground development charged to capital. Previous quarter—**£30,000**)	£429,988	£424,930
Uranium		
Contribution towards capital cost of President Steyn uranium plant	22,552	23,445
Contribution towards capital cost of Welkom uranium plant	23,491	24,392
Total	£476,031	£472,767
DEVELOPMENT		
Footage driven	18,198	12,863
Sampled		
Feet	3,140	3,670
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	77.39	152.43
Width—inches	11.14	8.98
Equivalent inch-dwt.	862	1,369
Payable (gold)		
Feet	2,400	3,255
Percentage	76.4	88.7
Average gold value—dwt. per ton	121.01	173.65
Average uranium oxide value—lb. per ton	1.77	2.30
Width—inches	9.15	8.83
Equivalent inch-dwt.	1,107	1,533
Equivalent inch-lb.	16.22	20.30

SHAFT SINKING

No. 2 Ventilation Shaft was sunk **1,033** feet to a depth of 3,742 feet below the collar.

No. 2 Sub-Vertical Twin Circular Shafts :
18 ft. Diameter Ventilation Shaft : Development work ancillary to the shaft system is in progress.
24 ft. Diameter Shaft : This shaft was sunk **598** feet to a depth of **1,768** feet below **46** level. Stations were excavated on **58, 60** and **62** levels.

No. 3 Joint Ventilation Shaft System (for the joint account of this company, President Steyn and Welkom Gold Mining companies).

24 ft. Diameter Shaft : Development ancillary to the shaft is being carried out and the installation of the remainder of the permanent equipment is in progress.

CAPITAL—During the quarter the authorised and issued capital of the company was increased from **£3,250,000**, divided into **13,000,000** units of stock of **5s.** each to **£3,510,000**, by the creation of **1,040,000** shares of **5s.** each convertible on issue into units of stock of **5s.** The **1,040,000** shares were offered to members registered on 6th June, 1958, and subscriptions were received for **1,011,208** shares, leaving a balance of **28,792** shares which have been subscribed in terms of the underwriting agreement.

London Office :
40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
17th July, 1958.

For and on behalf of
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
W. C. SQUIRE, Joint London Secretary.

NEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS LIMITED

Registered Office: 49 MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Mining Companies' Directors' Reports for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1958

All companies mentioned are Incorporated in the Union of South Africa, unless otherwise stated.

RIETFONTEIN CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL £280,563 IN 1,122,252 SHARES OF 5s. EACH

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Tons milled	64,500	66,000
Total yield in ounces fine	14,936	15,380
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	4.629	4.661
Working Revenue per ton milled	57s. 9d.	58s. 1d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	46s. 2d.	45s. 2d.
Working Profit per ton milled	11s. 7d.	12s. 11d.
Working Revenue	£186,274	£191,599
Working Expenditure	149,021	149,090
WORKING PROFIT	£37,253	£42,509

NOTE : Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £1,697 received during the quarter in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

Capital Expenditure	Nil	Nil
Taxation	£17,908	£17,894
DEVELOPMENT		
South Reef		
Footage Sampled	560	705
Payable—Feet	320	305
Per cent	57.1	43.3
Stope Width (in.)	43.7	43.0
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	5.4	6.7
Inch-dwt.	236	288
Main Reef		
Footage sampled	965	850
Payable—Feet	655	655
Per cent	67.9	77.1
Stope Width (in.)	51.5	49.0
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	10.3	11.8
Inch-dwt.	530	578
North Reef		
Footage sampled	810	670
Payable Feet	150	65
Per cent	18.5	9.7
Stope Width (in.)	44.3	44.7
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	7.9	15.7
Inch-dwt.	350	702
Total Development		
Footage advanced	3,955	4,298
Footage sampled	2,335	2,225
Payable—Feet	1,125	1,025
Per cent	48.2	46.1
Stope Width (in.)	48.3	46.9
Stope value (dwt./ton)	8.7	10.6
Inch-dwt.	420	497

FIRST REDUCTION OF CAPITAL—In terms of a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members, which was first held on 11th July, 1958, and thereafter adjourned to 18th July, 1958, application is being made to the Court for an Order confirming a proposed return to Members of paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company to the extent of 1s. per share.

A circular will be forwarded to Members as soon as the result of the application to Court is known.

FREE STATE SAAIPLAAS GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £9,708,093 10s. 0d. IN 19,416,187 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

No. 1 Shaft—The shaft was sunk 219 feet during the quarter to a total depth of 5,280 feet. Water-bearing fissures requiring cementation retarded sinking progress. In the course of cutting the 6th level station water-bearing fissures were encountered. The station cutting was discontinued and the flow of water controlled by means of a concrete plug. Work on this station will be completed at a later stage. The cutting and supporting of the 7th level station commenced during April.

On the 19th April, the "B" Reef was intersected in the shaft at a depth of 5,083 feet below collar. A full exposure was obtained and sampling around the periphery of the shaft averaged 1.5 dwt. per ton over a reef channel width of 20.1 inches, equivalent to 30 inch-dwt. The "B" Reef horizon is estimated to be approximately 320 feet above the horizon of the Basal Reef which is the economic reef in this area.

No. 2 Shaft—The shaft was sunk a further 1,533 feet to a total depth of 5,128 feet.

Housing—The building of the houses so far authorised in Virginia Township was completed during the quarter.

General—General construction work proceeded satisfactorily.

Increase of Authorised Capital—In terms of the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 2nd May, 1958, the Authorised Capital of the Company was increased from £6,500,000 to £11,000,000 in 22,000,000 shares of the nominal value of 10s. each.

Offer of Convertible Notes and Shares—In terms of a Prospectus dated 5th May, 1958, £1,213,511.10.0 6½ per cent. Registered Unsecured Convertible Notes, 1965, and 7,281,069 Shares of 10s. each in Combined Units of one Convertible Note of 10s. and three Shares of 10s. each at a price of £2 per Combined Unit were offered for subscription. In a Notice published in the Press on 16th June, 1958, Members were advised that the offer was subscribed to the extent of 88.6 per cent, leaving 11.4 per cent to be taken up by the Underwriters. The Company's present Issued Capital is therefore £9,708,093.10.0 in 19,416,187 Shares of 10s. each. Holders of the Convertible Notes have the right at any time between 2nd September, 1958, and 30th June, 1961, inclusive, to convert their Notes into Shares of the Company in the proportion of 2 Shares for every 3 Notes surrendered.

THE LUIPAARDS VLEI ESTATE AND GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England)
(Head Office : Johannesburg)

ISSUED CAPITAL £496,911 IN 4,969,105 SHARES OF 2s. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Main Reef Section				
Tons milled	210,000		203,000	
Total yield in ounces fine	37,419		36,743	
Yield per ton (dwt.)	3.564		3.620	
Working Revenue per ton milled	44s. 6d.		45s. 1d.	
Working Expenditure per ton milled	43s. 0d.		43s. 9d.	
Working Profit per ton milled	1s. 6d.		1s. 4d.	
Working Revenue		£467,094		£457,670
Working Expenditure		451,767		443,802
WORKING PROFIT		£15,327		£13,868
Bird Reef Section				
Tons milled for gold and treated in leaching plant	150,000		148,000	
Total yield—Gold ounces fine	4,687		4,664	
Total yield—Uranium oxide lb.	186,893		172,435	
Yield per ton leached—Uranium oxide lb.	1.246		1.165	
Revenue from gold	£58,496		£58,146	
Revenue from uranium oxide less treatment charges	628,363		606,878	
	£686,859		£665,024	
Working Expenditure	429,859		405,024	
Working Profit (subject to adjustment)		257,000		260,000
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT		£272,327		£273,868

NOTES : (1) Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £4,468 received in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

(2) Pneumoconiosis Refund : £12,979.

Capital Expenditure—Main Reef	£8,480	£13,013
Bird Reef	Nil	Cr. £547
Uranium Loan Instalment	£88,500	£88,500
Taxation	£81,764	£72,971
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef Section (Gold)		
Main Reef		
Footage sampled	1,740	1,510
Payable—Feet	880	930
Per cent	50.6	61.6
Stope width (in.)	45.4	43.2
Stope value (dwt./ton)	7.0	6.8
Inch-dwt.	318	294
South Reef		
Footage sampled	2,450	2,500
Payable—Feet	1,825	2,010
Per cent	74.5	80.4
Stope width (in.)	34.0	34.0
Stope value (dwt./ton)	6.3	5.6
Inch-dwt.	214	190
Battery Reef		
Footage sampled	120	50
Payable—Feet	—	30
Per cent	—	60
Stope width (in.)	—	37.0
Stope value (dwt./ton)	—	6.5
Inch-dwt.	—	241
Total Main Reef Section (Gold)		
Footage advanced	10,154	9,012
Footage sampled	4,310	4,060
Payable—Feet	2,705	2,970
Per cent	62.8	73.2
Stope width (in.)	37.7	36.9
Stope value (dwt./ton)	6.6	6.0
Inch-dwt.	249	221
Bird Reef Section (Uranium)		
Total Bird Reef		
Footage advanced	19,710	17,616
Footage sampled	6,270	4,220
Payable—Feet*	4,260	2,290
Per cent	67.9	54.3
Stope width (in.)	36.4	36.3
Gold—Value (dwt./ton)	1.8	1.6
Inch-dwt.	66	58
Uranium Oxide—Value (lb./ton)	2.30	2.22
Inch-lb.	83.7	80.6

* On combined Uranium Oxide/Gold content.

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958

MAIN REEF SECTION (GOLD)				BIRD REEF SECTION (URANIUM)				
					Gold		Uranium Oxide	
Tonnage	Width (in.)	Stope Value (dwt./ton)	Inch-dwt.	Tonnage	Stope Width (in.)	dwt./ton	Inch-dwt.	lb./ton	Inch-lb.
1,424,000	39.8	4.5	179	849,000	37.0	1.3	48	1.90	70.3

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. 56) of 1s. 1d. per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

VLAKFONTEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £3,000,000 IN 6,000,000 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	150,000	145,500
Total yield in ounces fine	52,952	51,479
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	7.060	7.076
Working Revenue per ton milled	88s. 0d.	88s. 2d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	53s. 10d.	54s. 1d.
Working Profit per ton milled	34s. 2d.	34s. 1d.
Working Revenue	£659,847	£641,568
Working Expenditure	403,819	393,716
WORKING PROFIT	£256,028	£247,852

NOTES : (1) Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £5,341 received during the quarter in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

(2) During the quarter 5,135.7 fine ounces of gold valued at £63,897 were stolen from the Company's mine premises. This gold was insured against theft and the Company's claim in respect of the loss sustained has been settled and the revenue therefrom taken into account in arriving at the working revenue for the quarter.

Capital Expenditure	£4,511	£5,228
State's Share of Profit	Nil	Nil
Taxation	£121,097	£121,341
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef		
Footage advanced	9,190	7,059
Footage sampled	6,610	5,680
Payable—Feet	2,585	2,710
Per cent	39.1	47.7
Stope Width (in.)	41.4	42.2
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	7.7	8.9
Inch-dwt.	319	376

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. 30) of 11d. per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

DOORNFONTEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED.

ISSUED CAPITAL OF £4,914,000 IN 9,828,000 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

PRODUCTION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Gold				
Tons milled	263,000		255,000	
Total yield in ounces fine	109,636		106,081	
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	8.337		8.320	
Working Revenue per ton milled	104s. 0d.		103s. 8d.	
Working Expenditure per ton milled	60s. 8d.		60s. 5d.	
Working Profit per ton milled	43s. 4d.		43s. 3d.	
Working Revenue		£1,367,813		£1,322,226
Working Expenditure		798,170		771,312
Working Profit		£569,643		£550,914
Uranium Oxide				
Tons milled for gold and treated in leaching plant	113,000		111,000	
Total Yield—Uranium Oxide lb.	28,326		27,311	
Yield per ton leached—Uranium oxide lb.	0.251		0.246	
Revenue less treatment charges (subject to adjustment)		£45,000		£44,000
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT		£614,643		£594,914

NOTE : Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £10,840 received in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

Capital Expenditure—		
Gold	£292,993	£194,761
Uranium	3,495	4,356
Total	£296,488	£199,117
Uranium Loan Instalment	£9,900	£9,900
State's Share of Profit	Nil	Nil
Taxation	Nil	Nil
DEVELOPMENT		
Carbon Leader		
Footage Advanced	15,195	14,589
Footage Sampled	5,900	6,175
Payable—Feet	5,125	5,670
Per cent	86.0	91.8
Stope Width (in.)	41.4	41.4
Stope Value—Gold (dwt./ton)	9.3	10.2
Inch-dwt. Gold	385	422
Stope Value—Uranium Oxide (lb./ton)	0.18	0.22
Inch-lb. Uranium Oxide	7.5	9.1

During the quarter 129 feet of development was accomplished in the area outside the northern boundary of the mine, for which a mining lease has been approved.

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958

		GOLD		URANIUM OXIDE	
Tonnage	Stope Width (in.)	dwt./ton	Inch-dwt.	lb./ton	Inch-lb.
2,507,000	41.3	7.4	306	0.19	7.8

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. 3) of 1s. per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

WEST DRIEFONTEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £3,520,540 IN 7,041,080 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

PRODUCTION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Gold				
Tons milled	233,000		227,000	
Total yield in ounces fine	223,396		218,283	
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	19.176		19.232	
Working Revenue per ton milled	239s. 7d.		239s. 8d.	
Working Expenditure per ton milled	83s. 10d.		84s. 0d.	
Working Profit per ton milled	155s. 9d.		155s. 8d.	
Working Revenue		£2,791,105		£2,720,225
Working Expenditure		976,389		953,526
Working Profit		£1,814,716		£1,766,699
Uranium Oxide				
Tons treated in leaching plant	137,000		139,000	
Total yield—uranium oxide lb.	39,364		40,503	
Yield per ton leached—uranium oxide lb.	0.287		0.291	
Revenue less treatment charges (subject to adjustment)		£133,500		£132,000
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT		£1,948,216		£1,898,699

NOTE : Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £21,420 received during the quarter in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

Capital Expenditure—		
Gold	£431,821	£501,611
Uranium	136	851
Total	£431,957	£502,462
Uranium Loan Instalment	£75,600	£75,600
State's Share of Profit	£187,469	£185,081
Taxation	£549,991	£544,384
DEVELOPMENT		
Carbon Leader		
Footage advanced	15,474	12,661
Footage Sampled	3,515	3,070
Payable—Feet	3,515	3,070
Per cent	100.0	100.0
Stope Width (in.)	42.3	42.7
Stope Value—Gold (dwt./ton)	20.2	15.7
Inch-dwt.—Gold	854	670
Stope Value—Uranium Oxide (lb./ton)	0.32	0.18
Inch-lb.—Uranium Oxide	13.5	7.7

No. 5 Shaft—This shaft was sunk a distance of 241 feet to a total depth of 5,510 feet during the quarter ended 30th June 1958.

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958

		GOLD		URANIUM OXIDE	
Tonnage	Stope Width (in.)	Dwt./ton	Inch-dwt.	lb./ton	Inch-lb.
2,546,000	42.7	16.8	717	0.23	9.8

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. 11) of 3s. 9d. per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

THE SUB NIGEL LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £885,937 IN 1,771,875 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	199,500	197,000
Total yield in ounces fine	48,357	48,617
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	4.848	4.936
Working Revenue per ton milled	60s. 7d.	61s. 7d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	53s. 0d.	53s. 9d.
Working Profit per ton milled	7s. 7d.	7s. 10d.
Working Revenue	£603,995	£606,545
Working Expenditure	528,650	529,588
Working Profit	£75,345	£76,957

NOTE : Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £5,159 received during the quarter in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

Capital Expenditure	£4,231	£5,119
Taxation	£30,667	£23,971
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef		
Footage advanced	6,359	5,661
Footage sampled	5,550	5,345
Payable—Feet	1,465	1,720
Per cent	26.4	32.2
Stope Wieth (in.)	36.9	37.5
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	9.5	8.5
Inch-dwt.	351	319

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958

Tonnage	Stope Width (in.)	Stope Value dwt./ton	Inch-dwt.
717,000	37.9	7.9	299

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. 91) of 1s. 6d. per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958, and to persons presenting Coupon No. 93 detached from Share Warrants.

SIMMER AND JACK MINES LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £843,750 IN 6,750,000 SHARES OF 2s. 6d. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	269,500	249,000
Total yield in ounces fine	50,687	49,273
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	3.762	3.958
Working Revenue per ton milled	46s. 11d.	49s. 3d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	43s. 8d.	45s. 10d.
Working Profit per ton milled	3s. 3d.	3s. 5d.
Working Revenue	£632,204	£613,532
Working Expenditure	588,651	571,314
WORKING PROFIT	£43,553	£42,218

NOTES : (1) Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of **£5,496** received during that quarter in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August 1957, to January, 1958.
(2) Pneumoconiosis Refund : **£11,833**

Capital Expenditure	£3,450	£273
State's Share of Profit	£3,162	£1,787
Taxation	£1,447	£1,264
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef		
Footage sampled	2,150	2,970
Payable—Feet	660	1,280
Per cent	30.7	43.1
Stope Width (in.)	48.4	50.6
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	5.8	6.1
Inch-dwt.	281	309
Main Reef Leader		
Footage sampled	1,705	2,045
Payable—Feet	475	760
Per cent	27.9	37.2
Stope Width (in.)	41.0	41.0
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	6.0	5.2
Inch-dwt.	246	213
South Reef		
Footage sampled	740	970
Payable—Feet	300	490
Per cent	40.5	50.5
Stope Width (in.)	46.5	52.4
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	7.7	7.8
Inch-dwt.	358	409
Total Development		
Footage advanced	7,645	7,708
Footage sampled	4,595	5,985
Payable—Feet	1,435	2,530
Per cent	31.2	42.3
Stope Width (in.)	45.6	48.1
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	6.3	6.2
Inch-dwt.	287	298

FIRST REDUCTION OF CAPITAL—In terms of a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members first held on 11th July, 1958, and thereafter adjourned to 18th July, 1958, application is being made to the Court for an Order confirming a proposed return to Members of paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company to the extent of **6d.** per share.

A circular will be forwarded to Members as soon as the result of the application to Court is known.

VENTERSPOST GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £2,450,000 IN 4,900,000 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	341,000	350,000
Total yield in ounces fine	80,787	85,255
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	4.738	4.872
Working Revenue per ton milled	59s. 2d.	60s. 9d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	56s. 5d.	51s. 11d.
Working Profit per ton milled	2s. 9d.	8s. 10d.
Working Revenue	£1,008,436	£1,062,817
Working Expenditure	961,945	908,657
WORKING PROFIT	*£46,491	£154,160

NOTES : (1) Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of **£8,925** received during the quarter in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August 1957, to January, 1958.
*(2) Underground Fire—Operations during June, 1958, were adversely affected by an underground fire which was discovered on 2nd June, 1958, and extinguished on 8th June, 1958. The Company has made a claim under its Consequential Loss Insurance policy of an amount in the order of **£110,000** which has been admitted by the insurers. This amount is not included in the above figures.

Capital Expenditure	£82,215	£28,908
Taxation	£21,981	£35,579
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef		
Footage Sampled	4,770	4,130
Payable—Feet	1,765	1,485
Per cent	37.0	36.0
Stope Width (in.)	58.6	59.8
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	4.6	4.5
inch-dwt.	270	269
Contact Reef		
Footage Sampled	4,015	4,750
Payable—Feet	2,315	2,900
Per cent	57.7	61.1
Stope Width (in.)	51.2	55.2
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	9.9	11.1
Inch-dwt.	507	613

VENTERSPOST GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED *Continued*

Total Development		
Footage Advanced	15,655	17,321
Footage Sampled	8,785	8,880
Payable—Feet	4,080	4,385
Per cent	46.4	49.4
Stope Width (in.)	54.4	56.8
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	7.4	8.7
Inch-dwt.	403	494

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958

Tonnage	Stope Width (in.)	Stope Value (dwt./ton)	Inch-dwt.
2,157,000	55.5	5.6	311

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. **37**) of **10½d.** per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

VOGELSTRUISBULT GOLD MINING AREAS LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £2,514,286 IN 5,028,571 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

PRODUCTION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Gold				
Tons milled	287,000		288,000	
Total yield in ounces fine	63,730		65,315	
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	4.441		4.536	
Working Revenue per ton milled	55s. 7d.		56s. 9d.	
Working Expenditure per ton milled	46s. 9d.		47s. 2d.	
Working Profit per ton milled	8s. 10d.		9s. 7d.	
Working Revenue		£797,692		£817,400
Working Expenditure		671,520		679,688
WORKING PROFIT		£126,172		£137,712
Uranium Oxide and Pyrite				
Tons milled for gold and treated in leaching plant	132,800		132,100	
Total yield—uranium oxide lb.	60,497		56,654	
Yield per ton leached—uranium oxide lb.	0.456		0.429	
Total yield—pyrite tons	11,049		9,760	
Revenue less treatment charges (subject to adjustment)		162,000		156,000
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT		£288,172		£293,712

NOTE : Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of **£6,883** received in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January 1958.

Capital Expenditure—		
Gold	£2,982	£875
Uranium	Nil	Cr. £405
Uranium Loan Instalment	£72,000	£72,000
Taxation	£113,079	£118,879
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef		
Footage Sampled	5,220	6,005
Payable—Feet	1,340	1,175
Per cent	25.7	19.6
Stope Width (in.)	40.3	40.3
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	4.7	5.0
Inch-dwt.	189	202
Kimberley Reef		
Footage Sampled	3,745	3,505
Payable—Feet	975	915
Per cent	26.0	26.1
Stope Width (in.)	53.6	42.5
Gold : Value (dwt./ton)	6.2	6.9
Inch-dwt.	332	293
Uranium Oxide : Content (lb./ton)	0.46	0.34
Inch-lb.	24.7	14.5
Total Development		
Footage Advanced	10,853	11,400
Footage Sampled	8,965	9,510
Payable—Feet	2,315	2,090
Per cent	25.8	22.0
Stope Width (in.)	45.9	41.3
Gold Value (dwt./ton)	5.4	5.9
Inch-dwt.	248	244

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. **39**) of **1s.** per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

WEST WITWATERSRAND AREAS LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £840,840 IN 6,726,720 SHARES OF 2s. 6d. EACH

DRILLING—During the quarter drilling operations were confined to Borehole No. E.10E on the farm Gerhardminnebron No. 4. The borehole was advanced **171** feet to a depth of **745** feet. The formation traversed consisted of cavernous dolomite and chert. Progress has been slow.

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. **19**) of **1s. 7½d.** per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

LIBANON GOLD MINING COMPANY LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL £3,968,650 IN 7,937,300 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	298,000	302,000
Total yield in ounces fine	68,753	68,763
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	4.614	4.554
Working Revenue per ton milled	57s. 7d.	56s. 9d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	46s. 7d.	46s. 1d.
Working profit per ton milled	11s. 0d.	10s. 8d.
Working Revenue	£857,773	£857,517
Working Expenditure	694,549	696,988
Working Profit	£163,224	£160,529

NOTE : Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £7,102 received in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.

Capital Expenditure	£86,756	£100,755
Taxation	Nil	Nil
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef		
Footage Sampled	2,780	3,190
Payable—Feet	1,995	2,410
Per cent	71.8	75.5
Stope width (in.)	49.8	48.1
Stope value (dwt./ton)	6.5	6.6
Inch-dwt.	324	317
Contact Reef		
Footage Sampled	1,425	1,525
Payable—Feet	1,060	770
Per cent	74.4	50.5
Stope width (in.)	44.8	41.6
Stope Value (dwt./ton)	10.8	7.4
Inch-dwt.	484	308
Total Development		
Footage Advanced	15,590	14,026
Footage Sampled	4,205	4,715
Payable—Feet	3,055	3,180
Per cent	72.7	67.4
Stope width (in.)	48.1	46.5
Stope value (dwt./ton)	7.9	6.8
Inch-dwt.	380	316

In addition 1,646 feet of exploratory development was carried out under prospecting permit outside the north-western boundary of the mine, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1958.

HARVIE-WATT SHAFT—The Harvie-Watt Shaft was sunk a distance of 322 feet during the quarter ended 30th June, 1958, to a total depth of 677 feet.

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958

Tonnage	Stope Width (in.)	Stope Value dwt./ton	Inch-dwt.
2,450,000	48.8	4.8	234

DIVIDEND—A dividend (No. 15) of 3½d. per share was declared on 10th June, 1958, in Union of South Africa currency, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Members registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

ROBINSON DEEP LIMITED

ISSUED CAPITAL £750,000 IN 2,000,000 " B " SHARES of 7s. 6d. EACH

OPERATIONS	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	215,000	214,000
Total yield in ounces fine	46,044	45,734
Total yield per ton (dwt.)	4.283	4.274
Working Revenue per ton milled	53s. 6d.	53s. 3d.
Working Expenditure per ton milled	52s. 0d.	51s. 7d.
Working Profit per ton milled	1s. 6d.	1s. 8d.
Working Revenue	£574,725	£569,724
Working Expenditure	558,558	552,004
WORKING PROFIT	£16,167	£17,720

NOTES : (1) Working Revenue for the quarter ended 31st March, 1958, does not include an amount of £4,908 received in respect of gold sold to the South African Reserve Bank for the period August, 1957, to January, 1958.
(2) Pneumoconiosis Refund : £11,327.

Capital Expenditure	£1,915	£3,910
Taxation	Nil	Nil
DEVELOPMENT		
Main Reef Leader		
Footage sampled	585	345
Payable—Feet	470	200
Per cent	80.3	58.0
Stope width (in.)	46.0	47.4
Stope value (dwt./ton)	4.9	9.3
Inch-dwt.	225	441
South Reef		
Footage sampled	135	110
Payable—Feet	—	—
Per cent	—	—
Stope width (in.)	—	—
Stope value (dwt./ton)	—	—
Inch-dwt.	—	—
Pyritics		
Footage sampled	1,170	445
Payable—Feet	380	55
Per cent	32.5	12.4
Stope width (in.)	62.5	69.6
Stope value (dwt./ton)	4.4	5.7
Inch-dwt.	275	397
Total Development		
Footage advanced	2,664	2,101
Footage sampled	1,890	900
Payable—Feet	850	255
Per cent	45.0	28.3
Stope width (in.)	53.4	52.2
Stope value (dwt./ton)	4.6	8.3
Inch-dwt.	246	433

FIRST REDUCTION OF CAPITAL—In terms of a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members which was first held on 11th July, 1958, and thereafter adjourned to 18th July, 1958, application is being made to the Court for an Order confirming a proposed return to Members of paid-up capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company to the extent of 1s. 6d. per share.

A circular will be forwarded to Members as soon as the result of the application to Court is known.

NOTES—The development returns of the above Companies show the actual sampling results : adjustments which may be required when estimating ore reserves have not been applied.

Copies of the Reports may be obtained from the London Secretary of the Companies, 49, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

to run out. In this connection, the uranium contract price is not of itself significant, and it is production costs that we all want to get at. (Incidentally, these seem likely to be fairly uniform so far as the by-product producers are concerned.) However, it would appear that it is reluctance to reveal uranium contract prices which is really the stumbling block, as these can obviously be calculated once production costs are known.

Without some knowledge of the eventual level of uranium production costs on the South African mines, it remains extremely difficult for the investor to put an eventual earnings valuation on this aspect of his investment. It goes without saying that the South African by-product producers at least will remain competitive at almost any likely free market price level, but it could well be that the profits from uranium in the post-contract period will be sharply reduced, and to this extent, as we have often suggested, the cautious investor might be wiser to regard his substantial uranium earnings over the next few years as a welcome bonus, and to estimate his eventual yield on gold alone.

The South African Budget

The recent South African budget, to which we have already referred in the context of the American South African Investment Trust has on the whole been a pleasing one for the industry. On the debit side, the enquiry promised last year by the Ministry of Finance into the basis of the taxation of uranium profits has as yet borne no fruit. Uranium is at present taxed on the same formula as gold, both in respect of the lease and income tax formulas. In this respect it differs from all other taxation of base metal mining in the Union, and there is clearly a case for bringing uranium into line with other base metals. It may be that it is in any case the government's intention to do this by the time uranium has to stand on its own feet. Meanwhile, this is another factor in the eventual uranium situation which it is impossible to evaluate.

Again on the debit side, nothing has yet emerged from the government's cogitations on the plight of the marginal mines. Less than a fortnight ago the Minister of Mines expressed the view that not much could be done to prolong their lives, although he indicated that it might be possible to introduce a scheme to ease the impact of pneumoconiosis levies. Meanwhile, the publication of the report of the joint committee of enquiry is still awaited.

On the credit side, the Minister of Finance has stated in introducing his budget that he proposes to amend the income tax law so as to allow a producing mine to deduct from its income any expenditure incurred in connection with the exploration and prospecting of new areas. Generally speaking, prospecting is undertaken by the finance houses either directly or through a prospecting or investment subsidiary, all of which are, of course, already entitled to charge such expenditure against tax. Moreover mines, which have been established since the last war, are already allowed to charge initial development expenditure against tax, so that the benefits of this new provision seem likely to devolve largely upon the few older mines (of which "Sallies" seems the most notable example) which have scope for exploration beyond their present mining areas. Otherwise, the base metal and diamond producers look like being the principal beneficiaries.

A further welcome decision fore-

(*Continued on page* 17)

UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

Directors' Reports of Gold Mining Companies Incorporated in the Union of South Africa, for Quarter ended 30th June, 1958.

London Office: Princes House, 95, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

EAST GEDULD MINES, LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL .... £1,800,000 STOCK IN UNITS OF 4s. EACH

Tons milled .. 385,000 Gold Produced (in oz. fine) .. 118,411
Yield per Ton Milled (dwt.) .. 6.15

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£1,477,124	76 9
Working Costs	668,895	34 9
WORKING PROFIT	808,229	42 0
Sundry Revenue, including Dividends, less Sundry Expenditure	45,720	
TOTAL PROFIT (subject to Taxation and Government's share)	£853,949	
Estimated Taxation and Government's share of profit	£434,500	
Capital Expenditure	£491	

PAYABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT	Footage driven	Footage sampled	Footage payable	%	Av. value dwt.	Width ins.	Inch/ dwt.
Main Reef	1,812	1,275	570	45	9.0	27	242
Kimberley Reef	442	275	150	55	12.0	14	168

DIVIDEND : On 13th June, 1958, Dividend No. 53 of 1s. 9d. per unit of stock was declared payable to stockholders registered at 30th June, 1958. Dividend Warrants will be posted about 7th August, 1958.

GEDULD PROPRIETARY MINES, LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL .... £1,460,857 IN SHARES OF £1 EACH

Tons Milled .. 236,000 Gold Produced (in oz. fine) .. 37,895
Yield per Ton Milled (dwt.) .. 3.21

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£473,029	40 1
Working Costs	448,238	38 0
WORKING PROFIT	24,791	2 1
Sundry Revenue, including Dividends, less Sundry Expenditure	319,391	
TOTAL PROFIT (subject to Taxation)	£344,182	
Estimated Taxation	£2,900	
Capital Expenditure	£ Nil	

PAYABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT :

	Footage driven	Footage sampled	Footage payable	%	Av. value dwt.	Width ins.	Inch/ dwt.
Black Reef	1,609	1,480	880	59	9.0	68	610
Kimberley Reef	431	340	260	76	7.1	32	228

DIVIDEND : On 13th June, 1958, Dividend No. 87 of 5s. 0d. per share was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958. Dividend Warrants will be posted about 7th August, 1958.

THE GROOTVLEI PROPRIETARY MINES, LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL .... £2,859,704 STOCK IN UNITS OF 5s. EACH

Tons Milled .. 595,000 Gold Produced (in oz. fine) .. 126,676
Yield per Ton Milled (dwt.) .. 4.26

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£1,579,015	53 1
Working Costs	933,719	31 5
WORKING PROFIT	645,296	21 8
Sundry Revenue less Sundry Expenditure	15,917	
TOTAL PROFIT (subject to Taxation and Government's share)	£661,213	
Estimated Taxation and Government's share of profit	£338,500	
Capital Expenditure	£ Nil	

PAYABLE DEVELOPMENT.

DEVELOPMENT :

	Footage driven	Footage sampled	Footage payable	%	Av. value dwt.	Width ins.	Inch/ dwt.
Main Reef	4,328	3,740	1,380	37	12.4	13	161
Kimberley Reef	1,204	1,090	230	21	15.9	12	191

DIVIDEND : On 13th June, 1958, Dividend No. 39 of 1s. 1d. per unit of stock was declared payable to stockholders registered at 30th June, 1958. Dividend Warrants will be posted about 7th August, 1958.

MARIEVALE CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL .... £2,250,000 IN SHARES OF 10s. EACH

Tons Milled .. 212,000 Gold Produced (in oz. fine) .. 55,607
Yield per Ton Milled (dwt.) .. 5.25

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£693,940	65 5
Working Costs	448,067	42 3
WORKING PROFIT	245,873	23 2
Sundry Revenue less Sundry Expenditure	7,144	
TOTAL PROFIT (subject to Taxation and Government's share)	£253,017	
Estimated Taxation and Government's share of profit	£120,400	
Capital Expenditure	£54,461	

PAYABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT :

	Footage driven	Footage sampled	Footage payable	%	Av. value dwt.	Width ins.	Inch/ dwt.
Main Reef	4,623	3,570	1,055	30	20.3	11	223
Kimberley Reef	3,704	3,235	970	30	11.5	22	252

DIVIDEND : On 13th June, 1958, Dividend No. 36 of 1s. 1d. per share was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958. Dividend warrants will be posted about 7th August, 1958.

ST. HELENA GOLD MINES, LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL .... £4,812,500 IN SHARES OF 10s. EACH

Tons Milled .. 353,000 Gold Produced (in oz. fine) .. 103,040
Yield per Ton Milled (dwt.) .. 5.84

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£1,284,637	72 10
Working Costs	738,090	41 10
WORKING PROFIT	546,547	31 0
Sundry Expenditure less Sundry Revenue	3,937	
TOTAL PROFIT (subject to Taxation and Government's share)	£542,610	
Estimated Taxation and Government's share of profit	£ Nil	
Capital Expenditure	£367,361	

PAYABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT :

	Footage driven	Footage sampled	Footage payable	%	Av. value dwt.	Width ins.	Inch/ dwt.
Basal Reef	18,158	5,720	2,400	42	20.2	27	546

In addition 2,369 feet of station cutting was accomplished during the quarter, all at No. 2 Shaft.

VAN DYK CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.

ISSUED CAPITAL .. £2,143,650 IN SHARES OF 7s. 9d. EACH

Tons Milled .. 227,000 Gold Produced (in oz. fine) .. 42,930
Yield per Ton Milled (dwt.) .. 3.78

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£535,266	47 2
Working Costs	451,046	39 9
WORKING PROFIT	84,220	7 5
Sundry Revenue less Sundry Expenditure	8,008	
TOTAL PROFIT (subject to Taxation and Government's share)	£92,228	
Estimated Taxation and Government's share of profit	£ Nil	
Capital Expenditure	£ Nil	

PAYABLE DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT :

	Footage driven	Footage sampled	Footage payable	%	Av. value dwt.	Width ins.	Inch/ dwt.
Main Reef—all shafts	2,237	2,125	470	22	9.5	31	296
No. 5 Shaft area included above	811	965	300	31	10.4	30	311

In addition 3,640 feet was driven on the Kimberley horizon, 1,820 feet was sampled, all of which was unpayable.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL : A further return of capital amounting to 1s. 3d. per share will be paid to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958. Cheques will be posted about 7th August, 1958.

WINKELHAAK MINES, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

ISSUED CAPITAL .... 12,000,000 SHARES OF 10s. EACH

SHAFT SINKING

No. 3B Shaft was sunk 553 feet to a depth of 643 feet.

A further 477 feet of station cutting was done at Nos. 1 and 3 Shafts.

DEVELOPMENT

13,791 feet of development was done during the quarter of which 5,240 feet were on reef and sampled. 3,825 feet were payable and averaged 7.9 dwt. over 39 inches equivalent to 307 inch-dwt.

REDUCTION WORKS

The reduction works have been completed and trial milling is in progress.

SURFACE DRILLING

Borehole W.S.20 was drilled at a point 8,800 feet north-east of No. 3 Shaft. The Kimberley Reef was intersected at a depth of 4,049 feet and assayed 19.95 dwt. over 13.0 inches, equivalent to 259 inch-dwt. One deflection was carried out which gave a value of 15.92 dwt. over 13.0 inches, equivalent to 207 inch-dwt.

Borehole W.S.21 was drilled at a point 7,700 feet north-north-east of No. 3 Shaft. The Kimberley Reef was intersected at a depth of 3,879 feet and assayed 4.85 dwt. over 17.1 inches, equivalent to 83 inch-dwt. A deflection in this borehole gave 6.44 dwt. over 17.4 inches, equivalent to 112 inch-dwt.

EXPENDITURE

Winkelhaak Mines, Limited.

Expenditure on Shafts, Plant and Equipment and General Expenditure amounted to £905,163.

Evander Township, Limited

Capital Expenditure by this Company amounted to £58,318.

In the case of each of the above Companies, discounts have been applied to development values to conform with adjustments which are necessary in estimating the ore reserves at the year end.

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GENERAL MINING & FINANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

GOLD MINING COMPANIES' DIRECTORS' REPORTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1958

All companies mentioned are incorporated in the Union of South Africa

WEST RAND CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD.

WORKING RESULTS	Gold Section	Uranium Section	Total
Ore Milled (tons)	397,000	226,000	623,000
Uranium Output (lb.)	—	316,182	316,182
Uranium Yield (ounces per ton)	—	22.385	22.385
Uranium Yield (lb. per ton)	—	1.399	1.399
Gold produced (ounces fine)	57,020	6,307	63,327
Gold produced—recovery per ton (dwt.)	2.873	0.558	2.033
WORKING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	£	£	£
Net Profit from Uranium, being Gross Revenue less recovery costs (subject to adjustment)	—	1,026,000	1,026,000
Revenue from Gold	709,433	78,459	787,892
TOTAL WORKING REVENUE	709,433	1,104,459	1,813,892
Working costs (excluding items deducted from Uranium Revenue)	692,816	456,987	1,149,803
WORKING PROFIT	16,617	647,472	664,089
Mine Sundry Revenue	32,412	478	32,890
TOTAL PROFIT AT MINE	49,029	647,950	696,979
Additional Revenue (previous quarter £58,971)			30,593
TOTAL PROFIT (Subject to Taxation)			727,572
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Working Revenue per ton milled	35 9	97 9	58 3
Working Costs per ton milled	34 11	40 5	36 11
Working Profit per ton milled	10	57 4	21 4
Provision for Taxation (including adjustments for the previous Quarter)			£279,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
(a) Normal (excluding Uranium Plant)			£5,564
(b) Uranium Plant			Nil
TOTAL			£5,564
Eighteenth quarterly instalment towards repayment of Uranium Loan Funds (made up of Capital £59,436 and Interest £15,036) (Balance of Loan Outstanding at 30th June, 1958, £1,466,508.)			£74,472

DEVELOPMENT.—The total footage advanced during the quarter was 26,478 feet, of which 13,167 feet were accomplished on the Main, Livingstone and Kimberley Reefs Series and 13,311 feet on the Bird Reef Series, giving the following results :—

GOLD SECTION.—Main, Livingstone and Kimberley Reefs Series.

Reef	Footage Payable	Percentage Reef Payable	Channel width—in.	Av. value dwt.	In./ dwt.
Main Reef	1,725	77.2	47.0	9.1	425
South Reef	650	90.3	19.4	12.1	233
Livingstone Reef	845	49.6	47.4	6.6	310
Kimberley Reef	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3,220	69.1	41.5	8.6	356

URANIUM SECTION.—Bird Reef Series.

Reef	Footage Payable	*Percentage Payable	Channel Width/ Inches	GOLD Value dwt.	Inch/ dwt.	URANIUM Value oz.	lb.	In./ oz.
White Reef	265	93.0	5.7	15.6	89	61.2	3.825	350
Monarch Reef	1,875	84.1	12.0	4.4	53	96.3	6.019	1,159
Upper Monarch Reef—Zone 2	2,105	77.7	28.7	0.7	21	39.9	2.494	1,145
Upper Monarch Reef—Zone 4	830	66.9	31.0	0.9	29	29.1	1.819	902
Other Reefs	95	32.8	11.6	0.9	11	62.9	3.931	729
TOTALS	5,170	76.5	21.5	1.7	37	49.3	3.081	1,063

* The percentage payable is determined on a combined Uranium/Gold content.

The above values represent actual results of sampling, no allowance having been made for any reductions which, subsequently, may be considered necessary when compiling the Ore Reserve.

DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends have been declared in Union of South Africa currency, payable to all shareholders registered on 30th June, 1958 :—

Dividend No. 54 of 20 per cent,(equal to 2/- per share) on the Ordinary Shares,
Dividend No. 45 of £5.13.4 per share on the Deferred Shares.

ELLATON GOLD MINING CO. LTD.

Ore milled (tons) **98,000** Gold recovered (oz.) **22,851**
Yield per ton (dwt.) **4.663**

	£	Per ton milled	Per oz. fine
GOLD :			
Working Revenue	284,705	58/1.2	249/2.2
Working Cost	186,214	38/0.0	162/11.8
WORKING PROFIT	98,491	20/1.2	86/2.4
URANIUM :			
Tons treated		100,978	
Output (lb.)		28,831	
Yield per ton (lb.)		0.2855	
Working Profit (subject to adjustment and after deduction of amounts paid in respect of the use of the Stilfontein Plant)	48,000		
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT	£146,491		
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (excluding Uranium Plant)			—
RECOUPMENT DURING THE QUARTER			£338
LOAN REPAYMENTS (Capital and Interest) :			
Uranium	£16,112		
Other	98,217		
			114,329
			£113,991
Capital Expenditure on the Uranium Plant			£772
Amortization contributions received from other participants in the Uranium Joint Pumping Scheme			£12,335

DEVELOPMENT.—The total footage advanced during the quarter was 1,838 feet. Of this total, 726 feet were on reef and 715 feet were sampled, giving the following results :—

	Footage Payable in terms of Gold content	Per Cent Payable	Reef Channel Width (in.)	Gold Av. value dwt./ ton	Gold in./ dwt.	Uranium Av. value lb./ ton	Uranium in./ lb.
Vaal Reef	290	40.6	28.8	29.0	836	1.903	54.90
Leader Reef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	290	40.6	28.8	29.0	836	1.903	54.90

ORE RESERVES.—The ore reserves, fully developed as at 30th June, 1958, were as follows :—

Tons	Average Stope Width (in.)	Gold dwt./ton	Gold inch/dwt.	Uranium lb./ton	Uranium inch/lb.
435,000	41.6	8.27	344	0.593	24.68

SOUTH ROODEPOORT MAIN REEF AREAS LTD.

Ore milled (tons) **86,000** Gold produced (oz. fine) **20,571**
Recovery per ton (dwt.) **4.784**

WORKING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	£	Per ton milled s. d.	Per oz. fine s. d.
Working Revenue	255,941	59 6	248 10
Working Costs	184,889	43 0	179 9
WORKING PROFIT	71,052	16 6	69 1
Sundry Revenue	2,725		
TOTAL PROFIT	£73,777		
Provision for Taxation			£30,000
Capital Expenditure			£ 2,443

DEVELOPMENT :

Total Footage	Footage Sampled	Footage Payable	Percentage Payable	Value dwt./ton	Width in.	In./ dwt.
6,754	3,310	520	15.7	10.5	24	252

The above values represent actual results of sampling, no allowance having been made for any reductions which were considered necessary when compiling the Ore Reserve.

ORE RESERVE.—The fully developed Ore Reserves on the Company's existing property, recalculated as at 30th June, 1958, amounted to 1,093,000 tons having an average value of 4.9 dwt. per ton over a stoping width of 47 inches.

DIVIDENDS.—A Final Dividend, No. 33, of 11½ per cent. (equal to 1/1¼d. per share), in respect of the financial year ended 30th June, 1958, was declared payable to all shareholders registered on 30th June, 1958.

STILFONTEIN GOLD MINING CO. LTD.

Ore milled (tons) 335,000 Gold recovered oz.) 165,954
Yield per ton (dwt.) 9.908

	£	Per ton milled	Per oz. fine
GOLD			
Working Revenue	2,070,375	123/7.3	249/6.1
Working Cost	925,954	55/3.4	111/7.1
WORKING PROFIT	1,144,421	68/3.9	137/11.0
URANIUM :			
Tons treated		351,700	
Output (lb.)		102,270	
Yield per ton (lb.)		0.2908	
Working Profit (subject to adjustment)	228,000		
ACID :			
Working Profit	49,000		
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT	£1,421,421		

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (excluding Uranium and Acid Plants) .. £1,008,856

LOAN REPAYMENTS (Capital and Interest) :

Uranium	£195,979	
Acid	33,501	
Other	20,523	
		250,003
		£1,258,859

Capital Expenditure on the Uranium and Acid Plants £21,162
Amortization contributions received from other participants in the Uranium Joint Production Scheme £58,940

DEVELOPMENT.—The total footage advanced for the quarter was **16,351** feet. Of this total **3,801** feet were on reef and **3,870** feet were sampled, giving the following results :

	Footage Payable in terms of Gold content	Per Cent Payable	Reef Channel Width (in.)	Gold Av. value dwt./ ton	Gold Av. value in./ dwt.	Uranium Av. value lb./ ton	Uranium Av. value in./ lb.
Vaal Reef	3,515	90.8	4.7	97.0	456	3.02	14.18

SHAFT SINKING.—The Margaret Shaft was sunk a further **62** feet to a depth of **4,284** feet. Work on the cutting of stations, Loading Bins and Pump Stations proceeded satisfactorily.

REDUCTION PLANT.—The work on extensions to the Reduction Plant to a nominal capacity of **160,000** tons per month is nearing completion, and the expanded plant will be commissioned during July.

KOEPE WINDER.—The housing for the Koepe Hoist at the Margaret Shaft has been completed and the installation of the winder has commenced.

TONI SHAFT.—Preparatory work on the Toni Shaft site is in progress.

BUFFELSFONTEIN GOLD MINING CO. LTD.

Ore milled (tons) 348,000 Gold recovered (oz.) 116,248
Yield per ton (dwt.) 6.681

	£	Per ton milled	Per oz. fine
GOLD			
Working Revenue	1,449,481	83/3.6	249/4.5
Working Cost	904,471	51/11.8	155/7.3
WORKING PROFIT	545,010	31/3.8	93/9.2
URANIUM :			
Tons treated from Current Slimes		356,000	
Tons treated from Surface Accumulations		58,000	
Total tons treated		414,000	
Output (lb.)		175,168.5	
Yield per ton (lb.)		0.4231	
WORKING PROFIT (subject to adjustment)	463,000		
ACID :			
WORKING PROFIT	41,000		
TOTAL WORKING PROFIT	£1,049,010		

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (excluding Uranium, Pyrite and Acid Plants) £518,767

LOAN REPAYMENTS (Capital and Interest)

Uranium	£85,942	
Acid	—	
Other	92,457	
		178,399
		£697,166

Capital Expenditure on the Uranium, Pyrite and Acid Plants, **£349,433.**

DEVELOPMENT.—The total footage advanced during the quarter was **25,848** feet. Of this total **4,689** feet were on reef and **4,885** feet were sampled, giving the following results :—

	Footage Payable in terms of Gold content	Per Cent Payable	Reef Channel Width (in.)	Gold Av. value dwt./ ton	Gold Av. value in./ dwt.	Uranium Av. value lb./ ton	Uranium Av. value in./ lb.
Vaal Reef	4,670	95.6	36.3	14.0	507	1.078	39.13

ORE RESERVES :
The Ore Reserves fully developed as at 30th June, 1958, were as follows :—

Tons	Average Stope Width (in.)	Average Values Gold dwt./ton	Gold in./dwt.	Uranium lb./ton	Uranium in./lb.
2,217,000	57.9	9.55	553	0.593	34.35

REDUCTION PLANT.—Work on the extensions to the Reduction Plant to a nominal capacity of **160,000** tons per month has been completed.

PIONEER VENTILATION SHAFT.—Conversion of the Pioneer Ventilation Shaft to increase the hoisting capacity of the mine is nearing completion.

shadowed in the budget speech is that bonus shares shall with certain reservations no longer be the subject of tax in the hands of South African residents, thus bringing investors in the Union into line with those in Britain. This could well prove to be an important facility for the finance companies.

Finally, the industry must have been encouraged by the fact that the budget contained no increases in personal tax of a kind likely to generate fresh wage demands, nor are import duties significantly changed. All this will provide some compensation for the recent increase in railway freight charges.

O.F.S. Producers

The past quarter's results at the individual mines, and especially the younger producers, did much to justify the market's confidence.

The most significant news to come from the O.F.S. field was, however, not of success, but, in a sense, of failure. It had been apparent for some time that Loraine, the most northerly of the O.F.S. mines, had little chance of making ends meet as a separate producer, a fact long recognized in the share price. The solution has been found in a merger with Riebeeck, Loraine's southerly neighbour. There can be little doubt that the move will be of advantage to both parties. In particular, Riebeeck will now be able to reach production at a much earlier date than had been planned, with the added advantage of Loraine's tax loss which may well postpone the incidence of the government's share until some time in the 1960's. Riebeeck will also acquire Loraine's "showpiece" reduction plant. It is almost certainly for tax reasons that in name, at any rate, Loraine is taking over Riebeeck, and not vice versa. The new combination will be managed by Anglo Transvaal.

Prominent among the quarter's results from O.F.S. producers are those of F.S. Geduld, where the high development values of the preceding three months were maintained, and in the case of the No. 1 shaft area, exceeded. Oddly, the overall value of development was lower because a smaller proportion was accomplished in the richer No. 2 shaft area. Working profits at this mine topped £1,000,000 for the first time. Western Holdings, like F.S.G. a member of the Anglo American group, also had a successful quarter. The mill grade rose from 10.7 dwt. to 11.2 dwt., with a resultant increase of £125,000 in working profits. The main item of news from the two President mines was of the share issues which took place earlier this year. Both were successful, that of Steyn being over-subscribed, and that of Brand fractionally undersubscribed. Both mines continued to expand their profits during the quarter.

The returns from the two O.F.S. mines which are still in the development stage were also most satisfactory. Riebeeck put up two boreholes from the Loraine haulages in the early weeks of the quarter with intersections as high as 661 and 1,198 in.'dwt., while just after the quarterly report had been published F.S. Saaiplaas announced a reef intersection in the No. 1 shaft of 702 in. dwt. In this latter case a further intersection, this time in the No. 2 shaft, may well be made in the near future. F.S. Saaiplaas was another mine to make an issue during the quarter. This offer, of combined units of convertible notes and shares, was not so successful as those of Brand and Steyn, 11.4 per cent being left to be taken up by the underwriters. St. Helena, Union Corporation's only O.F.S. producer, once more disappointed many investors by preferring not to publish the results of work in the new No. 2 shaft separately. The overall figure was by no means unsatisfactory at 546 in. dwt., however.

Far West Rand

West Wits line producers have now, in general, reached the stage of stability, when sharp advances in profits or development values are not to be expected. Nevertheless, these mines continue to progress most satisfactorily, with plus signs the order of the day. Venterspost, however, received a setback when an underground fire was discovered at the beginning of June. The fire took six days to extinguish, by which time profits had been reduced to £46,000 for the June three months.. A claim of approximately £110,000 has, however, been admitted by the company's insurers.

Klerksdorp

As so often happens, the best results of all came from the Klerksdorp area. At Stilfontein, senior of the three Lucas Block mines, development disclosures

(*Continued on page* 21)

THE CENTRAL MINING—RAND MINES GROUP

South African Mining Companies' Directors' Reports for Quarter ended 30th June, 1958
Office of the London Secretaries: 4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2

The development values quoted hereunder represent actual results of sampling, no allowance having been made for any adjustments which were or may be necessary when estimating ore reserves at the end of the respective financial years

CITY DEEP, LIMITED

Ore milled **394,000** tons. Yield **76,330** oz. fine. Yield per ton **3.875** dwt.

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£952,040	48 4
Working Expenditure	927,923	47 1
WORKING PROFIT	£24,117	1 3

Adjusting for Sundry Revenue **£9,100**, and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£16,100**, the Total Profit was **£49,317**.
Capital Expenditure **£10,200**.
Taxation **£400**.
Dividend No. **74** of **6d.** per share, declared on 12th June 1958, **£50,700**.
DEVELOPMENT totalled **5,882** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Channel Value Dwt.	Channel Width Inches
South Reef	1,480	430	29.1	6.2	41
Main Reef Leader	1,460	710	48.6	10.0	29
Main Reef	350	110	31.4	10.0	26
Pyritic Quartzite Reef	30	30	100.0	4.4	41
Totals and Averages	3,320	1,280	38.6	8.2	33

CONSOLIDATED MAIN REEF MINES AND ESTATE, LIMITED

Ore Milled **417,000** tons. Yield **63,970** oz. fine. Yield per ton **3.068** dwt

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£797,386	38 3
Working Expenditure	757,625	36 4
WORKING PROFIT	£39,761	1 11

Adjusting for sundry revenue **£6,100** and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£13,800**, the Total Profit was **£59,661**.
Taxation **£2,100**.
Dividend No. **97** of **1s. 3d.** per share, declared on 12th June, 1958, **£78,000**.
Compensation received for freehold area expropriated by the South African Railways **£7,300**.
DEVELOPMENT totalled **5,965** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Channel Value Dwt.	Channel Width In.
Kimberley Reef	730	210	28.8	3.8	41
Bird Reef	770	100	13.0	3.3	47
South Reef	670	150	22.4	24.0	10
Main Reef Leader	1,730	520	30.1	28.0	11
Main Reef	710	140	19.7	8.1	34
Totals and Averages	4,610	1,120	24.3	11.5	22

The **Ore Reserve** at 30th June, 1958, has been re-estimated as follows:—

	Tons	Value Dwt.	Width In.
Available	568,000	4.3	44.1
Not available	968,000	5.3	45.0
Total	1,536,000	4.9	44.7

CROWN MINES, LIMITED

Ore Milled **686,000** tons. Yield **104,300** oz. fine. Yield per ton **3.041** dwt.

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£1,300,805	37 11
Working Expenditure	1,256,449	36 8
WORKING PROFIT	£44,356	1 3

Adjusting for sundry revenue, **£18,300**, and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£32,100**, the Total Profit was **£94,756**.
Taxation **£4,800**.
Dividend No. **114** of **1s. 6d.** per share declared on 12th June, 1958, **£141,500**.
Capital Expenditure on equipment, etc. (net) **£100**.
DEVELOPMENT totalled **9,540** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Channel Value, Dwt.	Channel Width, Inches
Kimberley Reef	160	—	—	—	—
South Reef	1,220	350	28.7	7.0	41
Main Reef Leader	1,330	1,050	78.9	14.7	19
Main Reef	3,000	540	18.0	6.6	45
Totals and Averages	5,710	1,940	34.0	9.5	30

HARMONY GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Ore milled **230,000** tons. Slimes treated for Uranium Oxide **229,093** tons.

GOLD YIELD		URANIUM OXIDE YIELD	
Oz. fine	Dwt. per ton	Lb.	Lb. per ton
91,182	7.929	111,560	0.486

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£1,138,148	99 0
Working Expenditure	760,533	66 2
WORKING PROFIT	£377,615	32 10

Adjusting for profit from uranium and pyrite **£313,845** and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£200** less sundry expenditure (Net) **£11,400** and interest on Uranium and Pyrite Flotation Plants Loan **£29,200**, the Net Profit was **£651,060**.
Taxation **£100**.

URANIUM AND PYRITE FLOTATION PLANTS LOAN ACCOUNT—Quarterly instalment—Capital Repayment (Dr.) **£88,700**.
As shown above, the interest on the loan account has been deducted in arriving at the net profit.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—Capital Expenditure on property, shaft sinking, equipment, etc. (net) amounted to **£810,400**.

PYRITE FLOTATION PLANT—The plant treated **229,093** tons during the quarter with a sulphur extraction of **1.046%**.

WORKING RESULTS FOR QUARTER—Both the tonnage milled and working costs were adversely affected by the necessity to undertake, with a limited labour force, non-productive work preparatory to expansion of operations. In addition some shifts were lost during May, 1958, as a result of a dispute at the mine regarding contractors' rates of pay.

No. 2 SHAFT—The shaft was sunk, lined and equipped to its final depth of **5,535** feet and the rock hoist commissioned with permanent skips. Development operations commenced on 25 Level, on the main pump chamber horizon, and on the main ore and waste pass systems. Preparation of stope faces in the area has started and will expand as more Native labour becomes available. Limited hoisting has commenced.

No. 2 SHAFT NATIVE HOSTEL—Permanent hostel buildings and temporary kitchens for **600** Natives were completed at No. 2 Shaft, and further building continues.

UNDERGROUND WATER—The daily pumping capacity was increased to 10 million gallons by the installation of plant at No. 2 Shaft, where additional pumping units are in course of erection. The average quantity of water pumped per 24 hours for the month of June, 1958, was **4,003,000** and for the quarter **4,034,000** gallons.

EXPANSION OF OPERATIONS.

Gold Reduction Plant—The third unit of the gold plant to raise the rated capacity to **150,000** tons per month was almost completed and should be ready for operation during July, 1958. Work is proceeding on the final extension of the gold plant, the rated capacity of which is planned to be **200,000** tons per month by the beginning of 1960.

Uranium Plant—Expansion of the uranium plant to a capacity of **120,000** tons per month was nearing completion.

As announced in the Press on 13th May, 1958, arrangements have been concluded between the South African Atomic Energy Board and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, a partner in the Combined Development Agency, for the sale of 1,500 tons of uranium oxide to be produced by this Company between the years 1958 and 1966. This quantity of uranium is additional to that which this Company will supply to the South African Atomic Energy Board for sale to the Combined Development Agency under the arrangements announced by the Minister of Mines on 8th May, 1958.

After a thorough review of the output of the existing plant in relation to the improved grade of uranium ore now becoming available in the No. 2 Shaft area of the mine, it is considered that the above commitments can be met without further addition to the 120,000 tons per month plant, and it has accordingly been decided not to proceed with the installation of the fourth unit of the uranium plant to which reference was made in the previous quarterly report.

Pyrite Flotation Plant—Permission has been granted to proceed with the extension of the capacity of the pyrite flotation plant to **180** tons per day.

Sulphuric Acid Plant—Permission has been granted to proceed with the erection of a sulphuric acid plant having a capacity of **120** tons per day.

DEVELOPMENT—No. 2 Shaft Area **4,391** feet. Remainder of Mine **7,818** feet. Total **12,209** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Gold Channel Value Dwt. per ton	Gold Channel Width Inches	Uranium Oxide Channel Value lb./ton
No. 2 Shaft Area—						
Basal Reef	1,030	1,010	98.1	25.4	28	2.218
Remainder of Mine—						
Basal Reef	2,200	1,390	63.2	24.3	18	1,740
Totals and Averages	3,230	2,400	74.3	25.1	22	2.012

No. 2 Shaft was sunk **141** ft. to its final depth of 5,535 ft.

ORE RESERVE AT 30th JUNE, 1958—The Gold Ore Reserve, together with its uranium oxide value, has been re-estimated as follows:—

	Tons	Gold Value Dwt./ton	Width Inches	Uranium Oxide Value Lb./ton
Available	2,841,000	9.2	50.8	0.657
Not available	294,000	8.0	56.5	0.440
Total	3,135,000	9.1	51.3	0.637

BLYVOORUITZICHT GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Ore Milled **318,000** tons. Slimes treated for Uranium Oxide **491,584** tons.

GOLD YIELD		URANIUM OXIDE YIELD	
Ozs. Fine	Dwt. per ton	Lbs.	Lb. per ton
188,230	**11.838**	**160,432**	**0.326**

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£2,348,978	147 9
Working Expenditure	1,037,467	65 3
WORKING PROFIT	**£1,311,511**	**82 6**

Adjusting for adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£1,800**, profit from uranium and sulphuric acid **£443,843**, and sundry revenue (net) **£33,800**, less interest on Uranium and Sulphuric Acid Plant Loan **£31,800**, the Total Profit was **£1,759,154**.

Taxation and Lease Consideration was **£901,300**.

Dividend No. **25** of **1s.** per share declared on 12th June, 1958, **£1,200,000**.

URANIUM AND SULPHURIC ACID PLANTS LOAN ACCOUNT—Quarterly instalment—Capital Repayment Dr. **£157,400**.

As shown above the interest on the loan account has been deducted in arriving at the total profit.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—Capital Expenditure on shaft sinking, equipment, etc., amounted to **£42,200**, which included **£37,300** expended in connection with the uranium and sulphuric acid plants.

DEVELOPMENT totalled **11,749** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Gold Channel value dwt./ton	Channel Width In.	Uranium Oxide Channel value lb./ton
Carbon Leader	4,065	3,710	91.3	106.3	7	4.128

The **Gold Ore Reserve**, together with its uranium oxide value, as re-estimated at 30th June, 1958, was as follows :—

Carbon Leader Reef	Tons	Gold Value Dwt./ton	Width In.	Uranium Oxide Value Lb./ton
Available	4,660,000	14.3	43.5	0.516
Not available	1,457,000	11.8	46.1	0.525
Totals and Averages	6,117,000	13.7	44.1	0.518

In addition, uranium oxide is being extracted from the accumulated slimes from past gold mining operations which are being treated at the rate of approximately **700,000** tons per annum.

The total tonnage of accumulated slimes still available for treatment for uranium oxide is approximately **3,750,000** tons at an estimated value of **0.420** lb. per ton.

DURBAN ROODEPOORT DEEP, LIMITED

Ore Milled **542,000** tons. Yield **98,289** oz. fine. Yield per ton **3.627** dwt.

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£1,225,704	45 3
Working Expenditure	1,075,198	39 8
WORKING PROFIT	**£150,506**	**5 7**

Adjusting for sundry revenue **£11,100** and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£11,300**, the Total Profit was **£172,906**.

Taxation **£26,500**.

Dividend No. **75** of **1s. 6d.** per share declared on 12th June, 1958, **£174,400**.

Capital Expenditure on shaft sinking and equipment, etc. (net), **£45,800**.

DEVELOPMENT totalled **19,475** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Channel Value, Dwt.	Channel Width, Inches
Kimberley Reef	6,690	4,390	65.6	5.6	44
South Reef	610	150	24.6	58.0	4
Main Reef	3,550	1,480	41.7	7.9	54
Totals and Averages	10,850	6,020	55.5	6.4	45

No. 5A Shaft was sunk **155** feet to a total depth of **3,255** feet.

MODDERFONTEIN EAST, LIMITED

Ore Milled **419,000** tons. Yield **39,599** oz. fine. Yield per ton **1.890** dwt.

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£494,555	23 7
Working Expenditure	488,987	23 4
WORKING PROFIT	**£5,568**	**0 3**

Adjusting for sundry revenue, **£4,000**, and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£5,300**, the Total Profit was **£14,868**.

Taxation and Mineral Lease Consideration **£3,300**.

Dividend No. **62** of **9d.** per share, declared on 12th June, 1958, **£34,900**.

DEVELOPMENT totalled **1,351** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Channel Value, Dwt.	Channel Width, Inches
Main Reef Leader	900	225	25.0	7.4	32

The **ORE RESERVE** at 30th June, 1958, has been re-estimated as follows :—

	Tons	Value, Dwt.	Width Inches
Available	767,000	3.6	39.9
Not Available	61,000	3.3	41.4
Total	828,000	3.5	40.0

EAST RAND PROPRIETARY MINES, LIMITED

Ore Milled **664,000** tons. Yield **170,010** oz. fine Yield per ton **5.121** dwt.

		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£2,120,718	63 11
Working Expenditure	1,676,073	50 6
WORKING PROFIT	**£444,645**	**13 5**

Adjusting for sundry revenue **£12,800**, and adjustment of Outstanding Liabilities Trust Fund (Cr.) **£20,500**, the Total Profit was **£477,945**.

Taxation **£121,200**.

Dividend No. **77** of **2s.** per share declared on 12th June, 1958, **£396,000**.

Capital Expenditure on Shaft Sinking and Equipment, etc. (net), **£155,400**.

DEVELOPMENT totalled **10,237** feet.

PAYABLE DISCLOSURES

Reef	Footage Sampled	Feet	%	Channel Value, Dwt.	Channel Width, Inches
South Reef	550	60	10.9	8.8	27
Main Reef Leader	10	10	100.0	23.3	12
Composite Reef	1,210	420	34.7	17.0	31
Main Reef	100	—	—	—	—
Totals and Averages	1,870	490	26.2	16.2	30

Far East Sub-Vertical Shaft was sunk **174** feet to a depth of **339** feet below the collar.

The limited reef development done during the quarter was confined, for the most part, to areas outside the expected pay shoot zones.

ECONOMICS OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD MINING

by R. E. WALLACE and A. S. ROBERTSON

With illustrations by JOHN L. TURNER

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PRICE 12s. 6d.

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED GROUP

MINING COMPANIES' REPORTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1958 WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE PREVIOUS QUARTER.

(All Companies mentioned are incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

GENERAL REMARKS—In determining the payable footage, gold has been taken at 248s. 3d. per ounce fine.
The development values are the actual results of the sampling of development work on reef; no allowance has been made for modifications which may be necessary when computing ore reserves.

THE EAST CHAMP D'OR GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUED CAPITAL £259,875
(Divided into 2,079,000 shares of 2s. 6d. each, fully paid)

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Tons milled	37,000	35,500
Gold—ounces fine	985	883
Yield per ton—dwt.	.532	.497
Uranium Oxide—lb.	29,962	28,055
Yield per ton—lb.	.810	.790
Cost per ton milled	51s. 8d.	51s. 3d.
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS		
Revenue from Gold and Sundry Revenue	£13,933	£12,279
Estimated Net Uranium Revenue subject to future adjustments and representing the estimated value of output less plant operating costs and provision for interest on and repayment of loans raised for the project	99,800	96,900
	£113,733	£109,179
Less : Working Costs	95,651	91,027
OPERATING PROFIT FOR QUARTER	£18,082	£18,152
Less : Estimated Taxation	6,250	6,300
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	£11,832	£11,852
URANIUM LOANS		
Quarterly instalment paid in respect of interest on and redemption of loans raised by this Company	£3,905	£3,905
Balance of Uranium Loans at end of quarter	£89,190	£92,187
DEVELOPMENT		
Bird Reef Series		
Development—feet	3,957	3,465
Sampled—feet	2,535	2,440
Payable—feet	*865	*1,090
Percentage payable	34	45
Value—gold—dwts.	2.1	2.4
Value—uranium—lb.	2.8	2.9
Width—inches	18	17
Inch-dwts.—gold	38	41
Inch-lb.—uranium	50	49

* Payability is based on the combined Gold and Uranium content.

FREDDIES CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED.

ISSUED CAPITAL £16,359,913
(Divided into 16,359,913 shares of £1 each, fully paid)

	Quarter ended 30th June 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold :		
Tons milled	162,000	139,000
Gold—ounces fine	44,732	46,998
Yield per ton—dwts.	5.52	6.76
Cost per ton milled	88s. 6d.	94s. 6d.
Uranium (Joint Production Scheme) :		
Tonnage Entitlement of this Company	158,887	135,998
Lb. apportioned	52,684	43,236
Yield per ton on lb. apportioned	.332	.318
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS		
Revenue from Gold and Sundry Revenue	£569,141	£598,472
Less : Working Costs	716,745	656,911
LOSS ON GOLD MINING	£147,604	£58,439
Uranium—Estimated Net Revenue from Uranium, subject to future adjustments and representing the revenue less the share of joint pumping, treatment and amortisation charges apportioned to this Company from the Joint Production Scheme for the quarter	86,000	77,000
OPERATING LOSS/PROFIT FOR QUARTER	£61,604 (Loss)	£18,561 (Profit)
INTEREST PAYABLE		
Interest on amount advanced to the Company by the National Finance Corporation of South Africa and certain Building Societies. (Not taken into account when arriving at the loss/profit for the quarter.)	£15,399	£15,315
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE on Mining Installations	£11,929	£24,850
DEVELOPMENT		
Total Development—feet	11,781	11,728
Sampled—feet	1,220	1,235
Payable—feet	*900	*630
Percentage payable	74	51
Value—gold—dwts.	62.5	60.8
Value—uranium—lb.	3.8	4.1
Width—inches	6	6
Inch-dwts.—gold	375	365
Inch-lb.—uranium	22.8	24.6

* Payability is based on the combined Gold and Uranium content.

GENERAL REMARKS

Shares in Free State Geduld Mines, Limited.

During the quarter 40,000 shares in Free State Geduld Mines, Limited, were sold for a net consideration of £167,087, and at 30th June, 1958, the Company's holding in that Company was reduced to 23,000 shares.

THE RANDFONTEIN ESTATES GOLD MINING COMPANY, WITWATERSRAND, LIMITED.

ISSUED CAPITAL £4,063,553
(Divided into 4,063,553 shares of £1 each, fully paid)

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Gold Division		
Tons milled	92,000	81,000
Gold—ounces fine	14,121	13,803
Yield per ton—dwts.	3.070	3.408
Cost per ton milled	35s. 11d.	39s. 5d.
Revenue from Gold and Sundry Revenue	£180,177	£174,977
Less : Working Costs	165,242	159,764
PROFIT	£14,935	£15,213
Uranium Division		
Tons milled	476,000	440,000
Gold—ounces fine	31,262	31,624
Yield per ton—dwts.	1.314	1.437
Uranium oxide—lbs.	473,890	455,451
Yield per ton—lb.	.996	1.035
Cost per ton milled	80s. 1d.	77s. 1d.
Revenue from Gold and Sundry Revenue	£417,294	£419,787
Estimated Net Revenue from Uranium and Acid, subject to future adjustments and representing the estimated value of output less plant operating costs and provision for interest on and repayment of loans raised for the project	£1,820,000	£1,606,000
	£2,237,294	£2,025,787
Less : Working Costs	1,906,517	1,695,394
PROFIT	£330,777	£330,393

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS		
Combined Profit for quarter	£345,712	£345,606
Less : Estimated Taxation	127,000	133,000
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	£218,712	£212,606
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON GOLD DIVISION	£4,888	£6,663
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON URANIUM DIVISION	—	(£1,610) (Recoupment)
URANIUM LOANS		
Quarterly instalment paid in respect of interest on and redemption of loans raised by this Company	£215,086	£215,086
Balance of Uranium Loans at end of quarter	£4,779,271	£4,945,626
DEVELOPMENT		
Total Development—feet	33,423	26,333
Gold Division		
Development—feet	657	940
Sampled—feet	320	115
Payable—feet	105	105
Percentage payable	33	91
Value—dwts.	7.6	7.6
Width—inches	36	77
Inch-dwts.	274	585
Uranium Division—Bird Reef Series		
Development—feet	32,766	25,393
Sampled—feet	4,200	3,475
Payable—feet	*1,495	*1,520
Percentage payable	36	44
Value—gold—dwts.	8.8	5.3
Value—uranium—lb.	4.6	3.3
Width—inches	14	18
Inch-dwts.—gold	123	95
Inch-lb.—uranium	64	59

* In the case of the Uranium Division payability is based on the combined Gold and Uranium content.

GOVERNMENT GOLD MINING AREAS (Modderfontein) CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED.

ISSUED CAPITAL £1,260,000
(Divided into 5,600,000 shares of 4s. 6d. each, fully paid)
(See note below)

	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
OPERATIONS		
Tons milled	187,000	187,000
Gold recovered from current milling—ounces fine	30,812	32,669
Yield per ton—dwts.	3.295	3.494
Gold recovered from old residues—ounces fine	4,999	3,503
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS		
Revenue from Gold, Silver and Osmiridium	£445,546	£449,483
Rents and Sundry Revenue	7,256	7,021
Revenue from Sales of Salvaged Equipment	6,453	9,639
	£459,255	£466,143
NOTE : The revenue from gold includes revenue from sales of gold derived from the treatment of old residues.		
Less : Working Costs	453,639	462,435
Profit from Gold Mining, Salvage, Treatment of old residues and Sundry Revenue	£5,616	£3,708
Add : Revenue from Pyrite, representing the value of the output less plant operating costs and provision for interest on and repayment of the loans raised for the project	75,044	69,944
OPERATING PROFIT FOR QUARTER	£80,660	£73,652
Less : Estimated Government Share of Profits and Taxation	15,800	14,900
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	£64,860	£58,752

PYRITE LOANS		
Quarterly instalment paid in respect of interest on and redemption of loans raised by this Company	£10,350	£10,350
Balance of Pyrite Loans at end of Quarter	£228,344	£236,364
DEVELOPMENT		
Total Development—feet	835	319
Sampled—feet	660	320
Payable—feet	195	135
Percentage payable	30	42
Value—dwts.	10.0	18.4
Width—inches	28	16
Inch-dwts.	280	294

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL

At the Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held in Johannesburg on the 9th May, 1958, a Special Resolution was passed providing for the reduction of the capital of the Company from £1,260,000 divided into 5,600,000 shares of 4s. 6d. each, to £1,120,000 divided into 5,600,000 shares of 4s. each, by returning to members 6d. per share.

In a circular dated 9th July, 1958, members were informed that the reduction of the capital of the Company was confirmed by an Order of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa on 8th July, 1958, and would become effective immediately upon the registration of the Order on the 23rd July, 1958.

The return of 6d. per share will accrue to members who are registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 23rd July, 1958, and to holders of Share Warrants to Bearer. Payment will be made on or after 14th August, 1958.

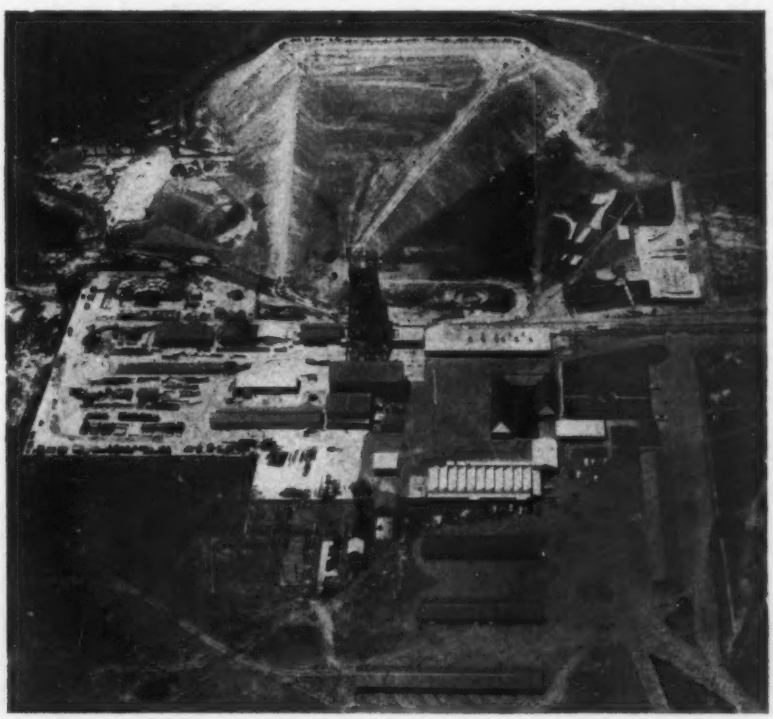
10 & 11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.
15th July, 1958.

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
D. L. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*

continued on a high level with values of 456 in. dwt. and 14.2 in. lb. and 91 per cent payability. At Buffelsfontein extensions to the reductions plant have been completed, and making it capable of milling 160,000 tons monthly, no mean capacity for a mine not yet two years old. Hoisting capacity is being increased to match. Development here was also of a high calibre, 96 per cent of 4,885 ft. sampled proving payable at average values of 507 in. dwt. and 39.1 in. lb. Hartebeestfontein, an Anglovaal mine (both Buffels and Stils are managed by General Mining) also showed an all-round advance in terms of throughput, profits and development. At the No. 2 shaft of Harties sinking is going ahead rapidly, and after sinking more than 1,500 ft. during the three months, the shaft is now almost 4,000 ft. below collar.

The two remaining mines in the Klerksdorp area, Vaal Reefs and Western Reefs are both under the *aegis* of Anglo American. The reports from these two gold/uranium producers, like those of the other Klerksdorp mines, were eminently satisfactory, with profits at the former property rising from £871,036 to £941,835 and at the latter from £625,000 to £649,000. Development disclosures at Vaal Reefs showed some improvement on the March quarter, with values up from 498 in. dwt. to 543 in. dwt., but at Western Reefs payability and values were poorer both within the present lease area and on Nooitgedacht No. 53, which is being explored under prospecting permit.

The Charles Shaft area, Stilfontein



The Older Producers

The most important news of the quarter from the older producers came from three mines in the Gold Fields group. (Simmer and Jack, Robinson Deep, and Rietfontein Consolidated). At the time when the remainder of the group's dividend-payers declared their mid-year distributions, the chairman of these mines announced that capital repayments were to be made in place of dividends. The significance of this decision lies in the fact that all three of the mines still have several years' life ahead. It seems, therefore, that the future policy of this group at least, will be to attempt to repay the nominal capital of each mine as fully as possible by beginning capital refunds at a much earlier date than has previously been the case.

Another of the older producers to attract attention during the past three months was East Rand Proprietary. E.R.P.M., it will be remembered, is sinking new shafts in an effort to open up the ultra-deep levels of the mine. A sharp reminder of this came when it was announced that a depth of more than 11,000 ft. had been reached. It is believed that this is the greatest depth so far reached anywhere in the world, although plans are in existence for Western Deep Levels, Anglo American's vast enterprise to the south of the West Wits line, eventually to mine at depths as great as 12,000 ft.

ANGLO-TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

Operating Statistics and Vital Information extracted from the Directors' Reports for Mining Companies associated with the Group for the quarter ended 30th June, 1958.

HARTEBEESTFONTEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRODUCTION		Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Gold :	Tons milled	256,000		247,000	
	Yield—ounces fine	140,365		135,435	
	—dwt. per ton milled	10.966		10.966	
Uranium :	Tons treated :				
	From current slimes	256,000		247,000	
	From surface accumulations	77,000		83,000	
	Total	333,000		330,000	
	Yield—lb. of uranium oxide	292,485		264,555	
	—lb. per ton treated	0.878		0.802	
FINANCIAL INFORMATION			Per ton milled		Per ton milled
Revenue from gold		£1,752,885	136s. 11d.	£1,688,260	136s. 9d.
Working costs		£847,963	66s. 3d.	£810,900	65s. 8d.
Working profit		£904,922	70s. 8d.	£877,360	71s. 1d.
Sundry mining revenue		£45,076	3s. 6d.	£24,000	1s. 11d.
Total working profit from gold production		£949,998	74s. 2d.	£901,360	73s. 0d.
Estimated profit from uranium production		£867,023		£765,630	
Total Working Profit for Quarter		£1,817,021		£1,666,990	
Working costs (gold only) per ounce fine			120s. 10d.		119s. 9d.
Development expenditure per ton milled included in working costs			15s. 4d.		14s. 8d.
NOTE: Uranium output and profit are subject to adjustment.					
The following amounts have not been taken into consideration in calculating the working profit shown above :—					
(*a*) Loans obtained for gold production—Interest			£26,191		£26,235
Loan repayment			£300,000		Nil
(*b*) Loans obtained for uranium production—Interest			£25,251		£25,853
Loan repayment			£61,675		£61,073
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					
Gold production (including £43,253 on excess development)			£743,556		£482,357
Uranium plant			£19,828		£9,648
Total			£763,384		£492,005
Taxation and Government's share of profits for the year ended 30th June, 1958			Nil		
Dividend : A dividend (No. 5) of 35 per cent (3s. 6d. per share) was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958.					
DEVELOPMENT					
Footage advanced			16,825		16,771
Sampling results of developments on Vaal Reef at No. 1 Shaft :—		Total	Payable	Total	Payable
Footage sampled		9,350	8,850 (94.6%)	10,055	9,540 (94.9%)
Channel width (inches)		15.6	15.7	14.4	14.4
Inch-dwt. (gold)		415	433	388	404
Inch-lb. (uranium oxide)		35.50	36.59	35.28	36.20

(The above results are based on actual sampling. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding Ore Reserve.)

ORE RESERVE

The Ore Reserve fully developed as at 30th June, 1958, was estimated as follows:

	Tons	Value Gold dwt./ton	Uranium Oxide lb./ton	Estimated Stoping Width inches
Available	2,407,000	9.61	0.820	39.4
Unavailable (No. 1 Shaft Pillar)	46,000	15.53	1.018	40.0
Total and averages	2,453,000	9.73	0.825	39.4

In addition, 388,600 tons at 0.778 lb. per ton, contained in slimes dams were available for treatment for extraction of uranium oxide.

SHAFT SINKING AND EQUIPPING

No. 2 Vertical Shaft :		
The 6,600 h.p. winder has been commissioned		
No. 2A Sub-Vertical Shaft :		
Footage sunk	450 feet	1,033 feet
Depth below collar	2,906 feet	2,456 feet
Concrete lining accomplished	450 feet	1,033 feet
Depth of concrete lining below collar	2,876 feet	2,426 feet

Main stations were excavated at footwall depths of 2,730 feet and 2,880 feet, respectively, below the shaft collar. From the main station at 2,730 feet below the shaft collar development has started on the Transfer Level between No. 2A and No. 3 shafts.

No. 3 Vertical Shaft :		
Footage sunk	1,541 feet	1,472 feet
Depth below collar	3,984 feet	2,443 feet
Concrete lining accomplished	1,541 feet	1,464 feet
Depth of concrete lining below collar	3,954 feet	2,413 feet

HARTEBEESTFONTEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED *Continued*

GENERAL

Mine Buildings and Plant :

Construction of a 114 million gallon reservoir on the north-west side of the uranium plant has commenced.

Work has commenced on a new main office block and on a change house and offices at No. 2 Shaft.

Extensions to the reduction plant are in progress.

VIRGINIA O.F.S. GOLD MINING CO. LTD.

PRODUCTION		Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Gold :	Tons milled	303,000		288,000	
	Yield—ounces fine	79,607		75,856	
	—dwt. per ton milled	5.255		5.268	
Uranium :	Tons treated	303,000		288,000	
	Yield—lb. of uranium oxide	155,826		147,562.5	
	—lb. per ton treated	0.514		0.512	
FINANCIAL INFORMATION			Per ton milled		Per ton milled
Revenue from gold	£993,047		65s. 7d.	£945,253	65s. 7d.
Working costs	£878,365		58s. 0d.	£846,109	58s. 9d.
Working profit	£114,682		7s. 7d.	£99,144	6s. 10d.
Sundry mining revenue	£10,000		8d.	£10,500	9d.
Total working profit from gold production	£124,682		8s. 3d.	£109,644	7s. 7d.
Estimated profit from uranium production	£454,949			£412,783	
Estimated profit from acid production	£86,796			£78,708	
Total Working Profit for Quarter	£666,427			£601,135	
Working costs (gold only) per ounce fine			220s. 8d.		223s. 1d.
Development expenditure per ton milled included in working costs			7s. 11d.		9s. 10d.
Note: Uranium output and profit are subject to adjustment.					
The following amounts have not been taken into consideration in calculating the working profit shown above :—					
(*a*) Debenture and Loan Stocks, Housing and other loans—Interest			£69,219		£69,000
(*b*) Loans obtained for Acid and Uranium production—Interest			£55,765		£57,365
—Loan repayment			£163,954		£162,354
Capital Expenditure :					
Gold production (including £111,398 on excess development)			£272,903		£400,316
Uranium and Acid plants			£44,562		£37,582
Total			£317,465		£437,898
Taxation and Government's share of profits for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958			Nil		
DEVELOPMENT					
Footage advanced			19,679		17,042
This includes the following development advanced towards and into the Merriespruit property in terms of the agreement entered into with Merriespruit (Orange Free State) Gold Mining Company, Limited :—					
28th level haulage			813 feet		1,385 feet
Companion haulage			1,008 feet		2,809 feet
Excavations (cubic feet)			11,170		8,860
Progress in these ends was retarded by the intersection of water-bearing fissures requiring cementation.					
Sampling results of development on Basal and Leader Reefs at No. 1 Shaft :—		Total	Payable	Total	Payable
Footage sampled		8,335	3,625 (43.5%)	6,940	2,220 (32.0%)
Channel width (inches)		32.5	32.6	34.2	34.3
Inch-dwt. (gold)		191	329	170	338
Inch-lb. (uranium oxide)		14.02	23.83	15.53	29.73

(The above results are based on actual sampling. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding Ore Reserve.)

SHAFT SINKING AND EQUIPPING :

No. 1 Shaft : 1,300 cubic feet were excavated in pump chambers and sumps.

No. 2 Shaft :		
Footage sunk	15 feet	87 feet
Depth below collar	3,718 feet	3,703 feet
Concrete lining accomplished	36 feet	105 feet
Depth of concrete lining below collar	3,717 feet	3,681 feet

1,152 cubic feet were excavated in the shaft sump.

Sinking and equipping of the shaft have been completed.

The concrete portion of the headgear was completed and work is proceeding on the installation of the steelwork.

EASTERN TRANSVAAL CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED.

PRODUCTION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Tons milled	55,700	53,900
Yield—ounces fine	19,560	18,286
—dwt. per ton milled	7.023	6.785
FINANCIAL INFORMATION		
Revenue from gold	£243,697	£227,224
Working costs	£194,685	£186,660
Working profit	£49,012	£40,564
Sundry mining revenue	£7,162	£8,436
Total Working Profit for Quarter	£56,174	£49,000
Capital Expenditure	£24,593	£20,858

Estimated Taxation for the year ended 30th June, 1958 £100.

Dividend : A dividend (No. 31) of 7½ per cent (4½d. per share) was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958.

DEVELOPMENT

Footage advanced	9,003	8,199

ORE RESERVE

The Ore Reserve, fully developed as at 30th June, 1958, was estimated as follows:—

	Tons	Value (dwt./ton)	Estimated Stoping Width (in.)
Available	234,800	13.58	57.5
Shaft and Safety Pillars	8,400	6.81	36.0
Total and Averages	243,200	13.30	56.4

SHAFT SINKING AND EQUIPPING

Agnes Gold Mine : Cesca sub-vertical Shaft :

Footage sunk	131 feet	164 feet
Depth below 17 level	996 feet	865 feet

Excavation of 24 level station was commenced.

GENERAL

Construction of a Native hospital building at New Consort Gold Mine has been completed.

RAND LEASES (VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN) GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRODUCTION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Tons milled	516,000		468,000	
Yield—ounces fine	76,245		70,863	
—dwt. per ton milled	2.955		3.028	
FINANCIAL INFORMATION		Per ton milled		Per ton milled
Revenue from gold	£950,720	36s. 10d.	£883,074	37s. 9d.
Working costs	£949,913	36s. 9d.	£886,943	37s. 11d.
Working profit	£807	1d.	*£3,869	*2d.
Sundry mining revenue	£15,800	7d.	£9,500	5d.
Total Working Profit for Quarter	£16,607	8d.	£5,631	3d.
		*Working loss.		
Working costs per ounce fine	249s. 2d.		250s. 4d.	
Development expenditure per ton milled included in working costs	2s. 8d.		2s. 11d.	
Capital Expenditure	£1,398		£5,292	

Estimated Taxation and Government's share of profits for the year ended 30th June, 1958—Nil

Dividend : A dividend (No. 44) of 1½ per cent (1½d. per share) was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958.

DEVELOPMENT

Footage advanced	12,319	11,561

Sampling Results obtained :

	Total	Payable	Total	Payable
Main Reef				
Footage sampled	1,835	880 (48%)	1,590	660 (42%)
Channel width (inches)	34.7	30.1	32.8	32.0
Inch-dwt.	167	234	157	248
Main Reef Leader				
Footage sampled	2,590	1,735 (67%)	2,650	1,090 (41%)
Channel width (inches)	16.1	19.3	15.0	12.8
Inch-dwt.	219	297	133	212
South Reef				
Footage sampled	415	155 (37%)	150	85 (57%)
Channel width (inches)	9.2	12.3	9.8	9.2
Inch-dwt.	124	216	122	155
Total—Main Reef Series				
Footage sampled	4,840	2,770 (57%)	4,390	1,835 (42%)
Channel width (inches)	22.6	22.3	21.2	19.6
Inch-dwt.	191	272	141	222
Bird Reef				
Footage sampled	870	130 (15%)	660	350 (53%)
Channel width (inches)	39.3	47.1	44.4	45.6
Inch-dwt.	88	178	154	210
Kimberley Reef				
Footage sampled	1,110	130 (12%)	1,390	680 (49%)
Channel width (inches)	61.2	46.1	57.5	52.7
Inch-dwt.	113	259	160	216
Total—All Reefs				
Footage sampled	6,820	3,030 (44%)	6,440	2,865 (44%)
Channel width (inches)	31.0	24.4	31.4	30.6
Inch-dwt.	165	268	147	219

(The above results are based on actual sampling. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding Ore Reserve.)

RAND LEASES (VOGELSTRUISFONTEIN) GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED *Continued*

ORE RESERVE

The Ore Reserve fully developed as at 30th June, 1958, was estimated as follows :

Available	Main Reef Series	Bird Reef	Kimberley Reef	Totals and Averages
Tons	1,133,000	286,000	200,000	1,619,000
Value—dwt./ton	4.44	3.04	2.84	4.00
Estimated stoping width—inches	41.9	49.4	64.1	45.0
Shaft and Safety Pillars				
Tons	525,000	20,000	29,000	574,000
Value—dwt./ton	5.04	2.84	3.04	4.86
Estimated stoping width—inches	42.3	48.5	62.4	43.2
Total				
Tons	1,658,000	306,000	229,000	2,193,000
Value—dwt./ton	4.62	3.02	2.86	4.22
Estimated stoping width—inches	42.0	49.3	63.9	44.6

RIEBEECK GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Capital Expenditure	£299,488	£413,924

The total capital expenditure incurred to 30th June, 1958, including preliminary expenses and the acquisition of mineral and surface rights amounted to **£2,712,937.**

DEVELOPMENT

Development of the twin haulage from Loraine Gold Mines Limited has been suspended.

The underground diamond drilling programme was completed during May, 1958.

The following results were obtained from boreholes drilled from the twin haulage:

First Borehole : Location—1,150 feet south of common boundary between the Loraine and Riebeeck mines. Direction: Vertically upwards.

A conglomerate zone, assaying 12.93 dwt. per ton over a corrected width of 51.1 inches, equivalent to 661 inch-dwt. was intersected at a depth below surface of approximately 4,550 feet. The borehole passed into the Ventersdorp conglomerate without intersecting any further horizons of interest.

Second Borehole : Location—approximately 1,700 feet south of the common boundary between the Loraine and Riebeeck mines.

Direction : eastwards at an angle of 35 degrees above the horizontal.

The following results were obtained :—

Approx. depth below surface (feet)	Borehole distance from collar of hole (feet)	Corrected Reef Width (inches)	Dwt./ton	Inch-dwt.
4,264*	818	28.4	7.7	219
4,334*	695	29.8	4.6	136
4,365	636	41.9	10.9	459
4,430	515	75.1	2.6	199
4,460	470	58.3	3.2	188
4,480	424	94.0	12.7	1,198
4,496	408	5.2	66.0	343
4,595	237	34.4	3.9	135

The reefs intersected in the second borehole are believed to lie stratigraphically above the payable reef intersected in the first borehole. Reef bands other than those tabulated above yielded negligible values.

The results marked * were not available in time for inclusion in the statement previously published.

SHAFT SINKING AND EQUIPPING

No. 1 Shaft :		
Footage sunk	765 feet	350 feet
Depth below collar	1,236 feet	471 feet
Concrete lining accomplished	765 feet	315 feet
Depth of concrete lining below collar	1,185 feet	420 feet

A pump station was excavated at a depth of 930 feet below the collar.

Installation of electrical equipment in the pump station is in progress.

GENERAL

Pre-cementation—Pre-cementation operations at No. 1 Shaft have been completed, the surface borehole having reached a depth of 5,510 feet. No fissures were intersected during the quarter.

Proposed Merger with Loraine Gold Mines, Limited.

As announced in the Press on the 23rd June, 1958, steps are being taken to effect a merger of this Company with Loraine Gold Mines Limited.

A formal agreement embodying the terms and conditions of the proposed merger is in the course of preparation. Subject to the consent of the Honourable the Minister of Mines to the merger of the mining areas of the two companies, the proposals will be submitted to members of both companies for their approval at extraordinary general meetings to be called for this purpose and a circular containing details of the proposals and giving notice of such meetings will be sent to shareholders as soon as possible.

VILLAGE MAIN REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY (1934) LIMITED.

PRODUCTION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958		Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	
Tons milled	89,000		86,000	
Yield—ounces fine	13,989		14,580	
—dwt. per ton milled	3.143		3.391	
FINANCIAL INFORMATION		Per ton milled		Per ton milled
Revenue from gold	£174,652	39s. 3d.	£181,651	42s. 3d.
Working costs	£175,495	39s. 5d.	£170,564	39s. 8d.
Working loss	£843	2d.	*£11,087	*2s. 7d.
Sundry mining revenue	£3,462	9d.	£830	2d.
Total Working Profit for Quarter	£2,619	7d.	£11,917	2s. 9d.
		* Working Profit.		
Working costs per ounce fine	250s. 11d.		234s. 0d.	
Development expenditure per ton milled included in working costs	8d.		2s 4d.	
Capital Expenditure	Nil		Nil	

Estimated Taxation for the year ended 39th June, 1958—£750.

Dividend—A dividend (No. 36) of 5 per cent (0.75d. per share) was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958.

DEVELOPMENT

Footage advanced	511	3,067
Reconditioning footage	10,136	2,277

GENERAL

Production was adversely affected by a fall of rock which occurred on 13th May, 1958, in No. 1 Shaft and resulted in a total suspension of winding operations for a period of two days.

MIDDLE WITWATERSRAND (WESTERN AREAS) LIMITED.

The following relates to this Company's subsidiary :—

NEW KLERKSDORP GOLD ESTATES, LIMITED

	Quarter ended 31th June, 1958	Per ton milled	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958	Per ton milled
Net loss from gold production	£24,053	15s. 7d.	£23,170	14s. 9d.
Estimated profit from uranium production (subject to adjustment)..	34,500		39,500	
Total Working Profit for Quarter..	**£10,447**		**£16,330**	

The following amounts have not been taken into consideration in calculating the working profit shown above :—

Loans obtained for uranium production—		
Interest	£523	£540
Loan Repayment	1,727	1,711

Estimated taxation for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958—£150.

Dividend—A dividend (No. 7) of 30 per cent (1s. 6d. per share) was declared payable to shareholders registered at 30th June, 1958.

MERRIESPRUIT (ORANGE FREE STATE) GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION	Quarter ended 30th June, 1958	Quarter ended 31st March, 1958
Capital Expenditure (including £4,800 on uranium plant)	£82,387	£71,161

DEVELOPMENT

The following were the footages avdanced in the 28th level haulages being driven by the Virginia mine towards and into the Merriespruit property :—

28th level haulage	813 feet	1,385 feet
Companion haulage	1,008 feet	2,809 feet
Excavations (cubic feet)	11,170	8,960

Progress was retarded by the intersection of water-bearing fissures requiring cementation.

The haulage and its companion advanced to 203 feet and 204 feet, respectively, inside the Merriespruit property.

During the quarter the water level in No. 2 Shaft fell by 176 feet to 1,126.5 feet below the collar.

WITWATERSRAND NIGEL LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1958

PRODUCTION

Tons Milled	52,900	
Yield (in oz. fine)	13,043	
Yield per Ton Milled (dwts.).....	4.931	
		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue	£162,584	61 5
Working Costs	143,777	*54 4
Working Profit.....	18,807	7 1
Add : Sundry Revenue.....	1,625	
NET PROFIT	£20,432	

(*220s. 5d. per oz. fine)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The Capital Expenditure for the Quarter amounted to £4,176.

DEVELOPMENT

Development Footage.....	5,569 feet
Footage on Reef	4,415 feet
Footage Sampled.....	4,380 feet

The payable reef disclosures were as follows :—
1,120 feet, or 25.6% averaging 15.5 dwt. per ton over a width of 18.3 inches, equivalent to 284 inch-dwt.

(No allowance has been made in the above results for adjustments necessary before calculation of the corresponding Ore Reserve.)

ORE RESERVE

The estimated Ore Reserve at 30th June, 1958, was 739,000 tons, averaging 4.7 dwt. per ton over a stoping width of 37 inches.

DIVIDEND

A dividend (No. 4) of 5 per cent (1½d. per share) was declared on 10th June, 1958, payable on or about 7th August, 1958, to Shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th June, 1958.

By Order of the Board,
J. F. INCE, London Secretary.

London Office : Finsbury Pavement House,
120, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

17th July, 1958.

SPAARWATER GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1958

Tons Milled	32,100	
Total yield in ounces fine	9,886	
Total yield per ton (dwt.).....	6.160	
		Per Ton Milled s. d.
Working Revenue.....	£123,199	76 9
Cost of Mining and Milling	98,856	61 7
Excess of Revenue over cost of Mining and Milling	24,343	15 2
Expenditure on Development	22,471	14 0
Working Profit.....	£1,872	1 2

NOTE.—During the Quarter 116 fine ounces of gold valued at £1,443, were stolen from the premises of the adjoining Vlakfontein Gold Mining Company Limited, with which Company smelting facilities are shared. This gold was insured against theft and the Company's claim in respect of the loss sustained has been settled and the revenue therefrom taken into account in arriving at the working revenue for the quarter.

Expenditure on Capital Account	Nil
Government Taxes	Nil

DEVELOPMENT

The total footage advanced during the quarter amounted to 3,635 feet. The footage sampled amounted to 2,915 feet, of which 600 feet, equal to 20.6 per cent, proved payable at an average value of 7.1 dwt. per ton over an estimated stoping width of 36.0 inches, equivalent to 256 inch-dwt.

WESTERN SECTION OF MINE

Development in the Western Section of the mine continued during the quarter. The footage sampled amounted to 1,910 feet of which 325 feet equal to 17.0 per cent, proved payable at an average value of 8.6 dwt. per ton over an estimated stoping width of 36.0 inches, equivalent to 310 inch-dwt.

43 Int. W.15 Haulage was advanced 287 feet towards the Western Boundary of the mine. Due to a steepening in the dip of the reef the haulage is now in hangingwall country. Diamond drilling to the reef horizon disclosed no payable values.

Development returns show the actual sampling results: adjustments which may be required when estimating ore reserves have not been applied.

By Order of the Board,
J. F. INCE, London Secretary.

London Office : Finsbury Pavement House,
120, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

22nd July, 1958.

INVESTORS IN MINING

and other companies' shares need an up-to-date record of all current information issued by the companies in which they are interested ; thus enabling them to watch over the progress of their existing shareholdings and to assess the possibilities of others.

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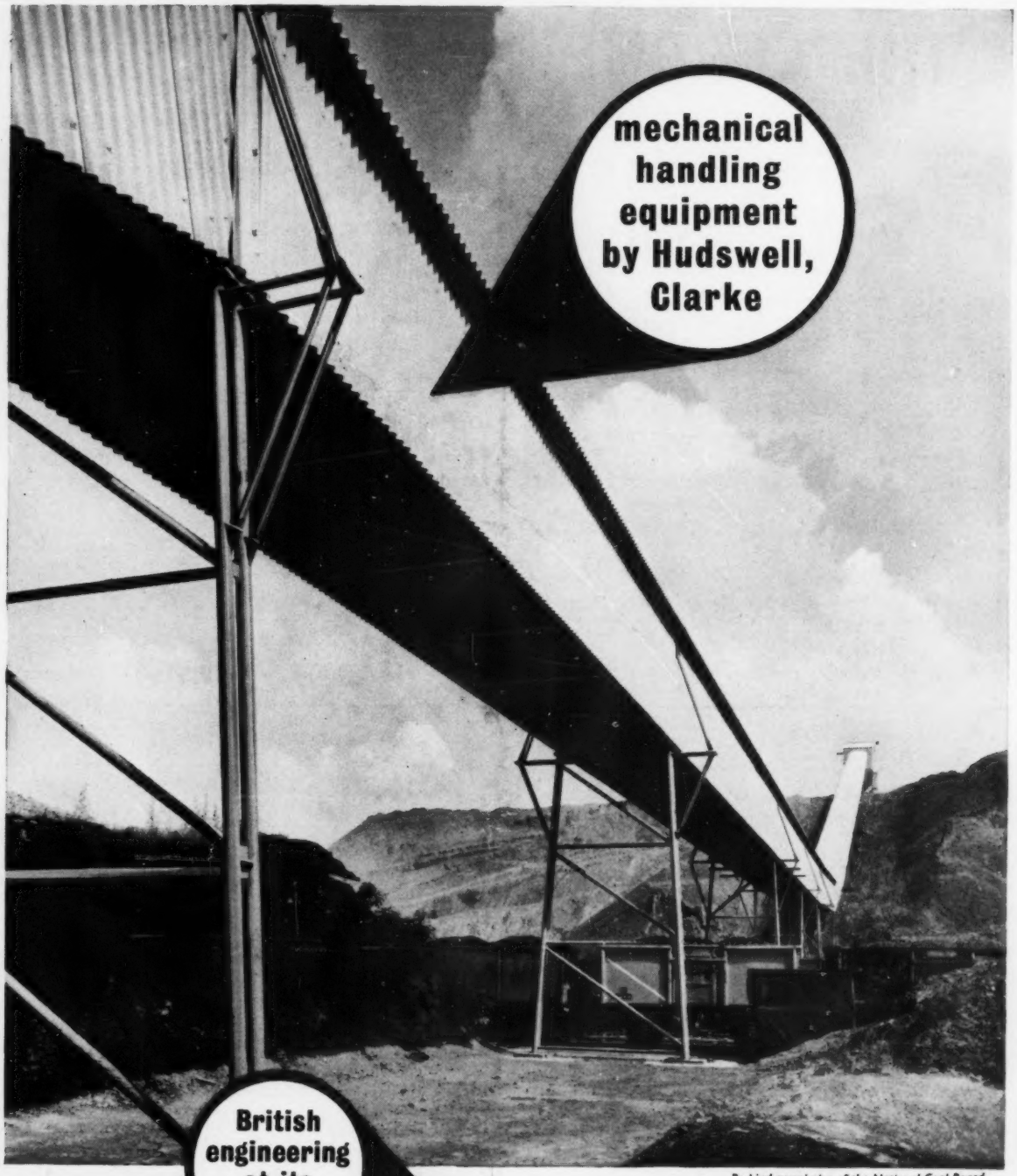

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